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GARFIELD'S ANGER

AND BLACKBURN'S STEADY NERVE.

The Rencontre of Words Between the Ohio Trimmer and the Gentleman From Kentucky—Garfield Escapes Playing by Eating a Slice of Crow.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The debate yesterday, on the repeal of the election laws, was the most lively of the session. Mr. Garfield proceeded to attack the chairman (Mr. Blackburn) by stating that ordinarily this was a hall of deliberation, but now they were called upon merely to register the edict of party caucus under the rule of a person who was under orders to decide that the amendment came under the rule. Mr. Garfield proceeded, exhibiting much feeling and determination: The chair will perfectly understand that I mean no reflection on him personally. (Derisive laughter on the democratic side). What I mean to say is that where a party caucus resolves against the will of its own minority that its whole party must act as one man here without regard to the appointments within its own party, then it ceases to be free deliberation. It becomes dictation from the outside and not the deliberation of statesmen from within. The gentlemen on the other side have done me the honor to quote with approval a sentence in which I said the man or party who sought to raise base sectional party issues in this country would mistake the spirit of our time and the wants of our people and would not be supported. I said it with deliberation, because I believed it, and to-day we see precisely that thing proposed on the peaceful and ordinary preceeding of passing an appropriation bill for the support of the government. We see this house, by the movement of caucus dictation, proposed to be turned into a great electioneering machine for 1880 and that is the whole meaning of this movement. Gentlemen, (address ing the other side of the house), you seek to cut out a section, a living section, from the criminal laws of the United States, saying that ballot-box stuffing, fraud at elections, intimidation and outrage, poisoning the very fountain spring of the elective franchise, shall be no crime, and that the machinery by which such crime can be punished shall be destroyed. That is what you propose to do to-day, and to do it as the dictation of a party caucus. These laws were put on the statute books because of the great report, which I hold in my hand, holding up the Lawrence report) on the New York election of 1868, which has never been answered and never can be. It was proved in it that the state of New York appeared to give 10,000 majority for the candidates of a party in 1868. There were not less than 51,000 fraudulent votes which produced that result, and one of the foremost men of the nation whom the democracy afterward honored by nominating him to be its candidate for the presidency, wrote and published to the world a bold denunciation of that fraud and addressed the denunciation to Samuel J. Tilden, the man who sustained it, and he closed his denunciation by saying:

"If Mr. Tilden have confederates who will chuckle over this exposure as showing the democrats know how and that they, can't be driven from power. They will say, what if the public judgment condemns us? Let our repeaters be let loose all around and we will come out all right out, Mr. Tilden, I believe in God, and I feel a profound conviction that the triumphs of fraud thus achieved will turn to ashes on the lips of the victors. I believe you, sir, will perceive that an honest defeat would have been more advantageous to you in the long run than crowned with fraudulent victories."

If that does not look like prophecy in view of what has befallen the author of those frauds in 1868, then I do not know what the readings of prophecy mean. It was in pursuance of the discovery of those frauds by an authorized committee of the house that we put in the statute books provisions to protect our national elections against crimes and outrages which would sap the foundation of all free government. What are those things that the gentlemen talk of? Simply that we place at the polls at all our national elections witnesses who shall stand by who shall not interfere, but who shall see if fraud is attempted in their presence at report what it is. These gentlemen call it oppression. The secret of all this movement is found in an order issued from New York and published in the democratic organ here, which says that if the election laws be not repealed, there will be enough democratic members elect to the next congress who will be imprisoned for crime before the next congress meets to give a majority to this side of the house, and that, therefore, these laws must be repealed or the republicans will organize the house, and on that call, on that party bugle call, the caucus has ordered these proceedings today. And this (ironically) is the party of peace and good order, which does not want troubles, wants conciliation and lovely union of all elements in the country. Now, Mr. Chairman, if this be the purpose for which we are called upon here to vote, we on this side are compelled to meet it in the spirit of the constitution and our 'rights,' and that we propose to do, and if it takes one night, two nights, ten nights, the session's toil. [Applause on the republican side.] Not while congress lasts shall you repeal one statute books the monuments for the protection of the elective franchise. Which you do it, you must do it because you have the whole power to do it—not by our leave, not by our consent. A hundred criminal prosecutions are to-day pending before the courts of the United States to punish crimes against the elective franchise. Already enough men from the city of Cincinnati have been sentenced to the penitentiary for fraud to take away the majority of one of the members on the floor from that city. [applause on the republican side], and all the proceedings in the criminal courts are to be abandoned a the cry of a party order, which demands it for party success.

Mr. Blackburn, having left the chair and come down on the floor, said: "Mr. Chairman: If there be anyone who, in the heat of discussion, has been betrayed into improper action or improper utterance, I submit that I will not permit myself to lose sight of the fact that, as presiding chairman of committee of the whole during the pendency of discussion of this measure, I must not engage in a dispute as to its merits. I do not conceive that it would be either proper or just for me to leave that chair to come down to the floor to engage in a wrangle or discussion with any gentleman as to the merits of a measure over whose desimps I was wielding more than ordinary power. I have not come down here for that purpose, nor do I propose to address myself to a single feature of this amendment. I have come for to respond to what, it seems to me, could have been uttered but with one purpose, and that is to force me from that place to repel, not only an indignity, but to hurl back an attempted insult. [Applause on the democratic side.] Before I proceed to say to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) what I want to say, I want to read a note furnished to me by the official stenographer of the house, and I see that the gentleman stands upon, then my answer will be as emphatic and plain as it will be short. Our house to-day is presided over by one who is under orders to decide that this comes under the rule." If the gentleman from Ohio is content with that as a correct statement of his language, I, of course, have nothing left but to accept it."

Mr. Garfield—That is not the whole of the sentence.

Mr. Blackburn—I am perfectly willing to have the sentence complete, for I do not desire to do the gentleman injustice.

Mr. Garfield—I do not know what the whole sentence will be found to be in terms but the point which I sought to make, and I still make, is this, that the action of a body outside of this house seems to be binding on its members who belong to that body, and what I meant to say is that not only the house on that side, but its chairman as well, were under a sort of duress, because of the acknowledged control of the caucus. That is all I said, and I say it as I believe it to be so. In no manner did I intimate that the gentleman (Mr. Blackburn) had himself been ordered in any special way to decide the question, but I referred to the fact that there was a kind of duress, which covered all the members of that side of the house, including the presiding officer, who was also, I understand, chairman of the caucus.

Mr. Blackburn—I ask the gentleman from Ohio to state to this committee whether he did say or intended to say that the occupant of the chair was under any order, or had received an expression of opinion or purpose from the democratic caucus, as to how he was ruled on a question of order.

Mr. Garfield—I repeat only what I have just said, and which I will stand by forever, that my meaning was, and is, that the whole party, including the chairman, was under moral duress of the caucus action, which made this not a deliberative body, but a body to register the edicts of a caucus.

Mr. Blackburn—I do not see exactly how I am to get hold of the utterances of the gentleman from Ohio. I hold what is furnished by the official stenographer of the house. It is very evident, and I am glad to recognize the fact that the gentleman from Ohio does not propose to stand on that now. When I submit to him the question as to whether he intended or does now propose to be understood as telling this committee that I, as chairman, received instructions, either directly or indirectly, or any intimation from a democratic caucus as to how I was to rule or how I was expected to rule on any question of order that was ever to be presented, I am not able to reach a direct issue with the gentleman. I do not understand now that, as he puts it, he even charges. I wish to add just a single word, and I am sure I am not violating any obligation that belongs to caucus action. There was never the slightest intimation given me by that caucus or any member of it, either in caucus or since, that I was expected to rule this or that way on any question on which a point of order should be raised. I never saw the amendments offered to this bill by the gentlemen from Alabama and Ohio (Messrs. Herbert and Southard) until they were sent to the clerk's desk. I did, of course, know what their general purport was. I did not know their scope. I did not know their framework. They had never been explained or read nor had they been seen by me until the point of order was raised. This statement was due, not so much to myself, as my party associates in the house and the country—not so much due either to them or me as to the gentleman from Ohio, who, according to this report, had made a charge that could not be sustained and had taken a position where he could not stand. It was more on his account than either myself or my associates that I came here to right what I conceived to be a wrong and, as I never do anything grudgingly, I say now that it is not in any grudging spirit, but freely and cheerfully that I accept the statement of the gentleman from Ohio as to what was his purpose, and as completely exonerating myself and party associates in the house.

Mr. Davis—As the gentleman from Ohio knows what was done in the caucus, perhaps he will tell us whether any member of the caucus was bound by its action.

Mr. Blackburn—I will answer that question myself, and will say that the question was passed upon and it was declared in caucus that no one was bound in any way by its action. The caucus was simply for the purpose of consultation.

Mr. Blackburn's remarks were frequently applauded.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

The Brazilian Subsidy—Mr. Finley Admitted.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—Mr. Blaine, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the army appropriation bill with amendments. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. McDonald (Ind.) called up the senate bill to appoint Spruille Braden ensign in the United States navy. Passed. Braden, it will be remembered, took the prize for excellence in the English nautical school, but refused a commission in the English navy, as it would have compelled him to renounce his American citizenship.

The senate then passed the following bills on the calendar: The house bill to give the circuit courts supervising jurisdiction in certain criminal cases. The house bill to amend section 804 of the revised statutes relative to the fees of district attorneys.

The senate laid aside temporarily the post-office appropriation bill in order that Mr. Shields (Missouri) might speak in favor of the bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war.

The senate has been discussing the Brazilian mail subsidy all day and a number of amendments were voted down. An amendment of Mr. Eustis, designed to protect the New Orleans line, was agreed to. It provides that the contract for neither line shall be considered in force if the service on either line be abandoned or discontinued. An amendment of Mr. Bayard, providing that the amount of subsidy shall not exceed $250,000 per annum, was agreed to, nearly all the southern senators supported the bill.

The senate, for twelve continuous hours, has been discussing amendments to the post office appropriation bill providing for a Brazilian mail service to run from New York once a month from New Orleans by way of Galveston.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 12:30 A. M.—The Brazilian mail subsidy has been agreed to in the senate by a vote of 23 to 17.

1 A. M.—The senate is still in session. Amendments to the postal bill have been adopted classifying mail matter, and authorizing the postmaster-general to readjust compensation for carrying mails, substituting space for weight.

1:30 A. M.—All the amendments agreed to in the committee, including the Brazilian line subsidy, were concurred in, and the senate at 1 o'clock adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The house, by a vote of yeas 135, nays 122, determined to take up for consideration the contested election case of Finley vs. Bisbee, from the first district of Florida.

The resolutions of the majority of the committee on elections declare that Jesse J. Finley, the contestant, is, and Horatio Bisbee, the sitting member, is not entitled to a seat as a representative from the first district of Florida. After some discussion the minority resolutions were withdrawn and a vote taken on the majority resolutions which were agreed to—yeas, 131; nays, 122. Mr. Finley was then sworn in, taking the prescribed oath. The South Carolina contested election cases will be called up next Monday. The house took a recess. The evening session is to be for memorial services in honor of the deceased members, Wm. Cox, of Nebraska, and Williams, of Michigan.

Some Base Ball News.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

UTICA, February 20.—The International base ball association met here yesterday. The convention spent much time in revising the constitution and by-laws. The principal new features of league-playing rules were adopted. The judiciary committee heard argument for five hours on the championship award. The committee made a unanimous report that the Buffalos were first, Stars second, and the Uticas third. The convention refused to agree with the report of the committee on the ground that the Stars and Buffalos were not in the International association. The convention then adopted a motion giving the Uticas the first place, Manchesters second and the Tecumsehs third. Strong effort will be made to-morrow by the Utica directors to have the action of the convention reconsidered. There is a controversy over the admission of a second Albany club.

The Ohio Prohibitionists.

COLUMBUS, February 20.—The State prohibition convention met here to-day. About one hundred delegates were present. The following ticket was nominated: For governor, Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk; lieutenant-governor, J. W. Sharp, of Delaware; state auditor, Michael J. Fanning, of Norwalk; treasurer, Elias Blatr, of Crawford; supreme judge, J. Hardy, of Cleveland; attorney-general, S. B. Foster, of Logan; member of board of public works, James H. Horton, of Miami county. The platform adopted favors laws giving the laborer for corporations a first lien for wages, for reserving public lands for homesteads, suppression of gambling in stock, prohibition of labor of children under fourteen in mines and factories, universal suffrage, issue of small interest-bearing bonds, compulsory education, reduction of official salaries and local option.

Cable Combinations.

LONDON, February 20.—A Paris dispatch to the Times says the new French cable company have under serious consideration the proposal of the Anglo-American cable for an understanding whereby competition between the two companies may be considerably reduced.

NOTE.—This is probably a revival of the former scheme for leasing one of the Anglo-American companies.

A syndicate has decided to offer £16,000,000 of the new company's stock for public subscription.

The Short Cut.

CALCUTTA, February 20.—A report from Mandaloy asserts that the king of Burmah has murdered all the royal princes and their families, and removed the new ministers and replaced them by the ministers who were formerly in office, thus restoring the former despotic government.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

THE CHINESE RESTRICTION BILL.

The Senate Committee Recommend a Commission to Look Into the Telegraph Question—Jack Wharton's Testimony—Finley Admitted to His Seat.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The senate committee on railroads to-day decided to report to the senate the following proposition with the recommendation that it be incorporated in the sundry civil appropriation bill: That a commission of nine persons, composed of two senators, to be appointed by the vice-president, three members of the house of representatives, to be appointed by the speaker, and four citizens of the United States, not members of either house of congress, to be appointed by the president of the United States, shall be created on or before March 15, 1879, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough examination into and investigation of the relations existing between the Western Union and other telegraph companies and the public as affecting inter-state commerce, also the relations between such telegraph company or companies and the New York associated press association and other press associations of the country, national and local, in so far as the interests of the commerce of the country and the public generally are affected thereby, and to report to the president of the United States on or before the first day of December, 1879, the result of such investigation, together with the testimony taken and also their recommendations as to what legislation, if any, is expedient and proper as affecting the business and telegraphic communication between the states in the interest of the public generally, and the inter-state commerce in particular, and especially to report their conclusions and recommendations as to the constitionality and policy of the creation by congress of the postal telegraph system, under the direction and control of the general government, and as to the right and the duty of congress to regulate the rates of the existing telegraph companies on the inter-state lines, and to prevent such companies from according exclusive or exceptional privileges to press associations, national and local, of the country. The commission shall meet in Washington on or before April 1st and organize by selecting one of their number as president and another as secretary. The commission shall have power to sit at any place within the United States, issue subpœnas, send for persons and papers, administer oaths and take testimony. Each member shall receive his actual expenses while engaged, in the service of the same, and those members who are not members of either house of congress shall, for the time actually engaged in such service, receive the same per diem as members of congress.

J. Brisbin Walker, who was in the Chinese mission say service at Pekin and Tien-Tsin having accompanied Ross Brown to China under appointment of Minister Burlingame, says he believes the Chinese bill which passed the senate on Saturday was in accord with the desires of the Pekin government, and that within a few days he had heard from competent authority that the Chinese minister in this city had been privately employing agents to urge its passage. It is, he says, in thorough accord with Chinese methods of diplomacy, and there are, he thinks, no more skilful diplomats in the world than the Chinese, taking advantage of the prejudice against the Chinese in this country, and desiring the abrogation of the treaty, it would be natural for the Chinese authorities to pretend opposition, while secretly elated at the prospect of its passage. If the president fails to veto the bill, and it becomes a law, it will give the Chinese the leverage in their dealings with foreigners for which they have been seeking for the past twenty years.

On March first, 1879, a fixed white light will be shown from the light-house recently erected at the south end of the Padre island entrance to Brazos De Santiago, Texas. Upon the establishment of this light the one on Brazos island will be discontinued.

Mr. Jack Wharton, United States marshal for Louisiana, was before the Potter committee to-day and testified that the sewing machine circulars were sent, not merely for the purpose of discovering "repeaters," or those who had registered more than once, but against those persons not found at their address on the registration book at the time the warrants were issued. He could not say that Senator Kellogg forged the protest from Lieb Island parish. But he produced a letter written by Mr. Jewell, secretary of the republican executive in Louisiana in 1876, to Mr. Kellogg that unless Richardson, Pitkin and other of his friends were taken good care of, that he would publish the facts of the forgery. He was a republican and had been a supporter of the Packard government. During the time the returning board of 1876 was sitting he was in New Orleans, but he never attended any of their sessions. There was a great deal of scandal afloat at the time about public men, and he heard among other things that Wells was trying to make money out of his position. "It is not my charge," said Wharton in explanation. The charge was that the democrats had men down there with money, and they were making an offer to buy and it was believed that it matters could be managed Governor Wells was ready to treat.

The house committee on military affairs to-day agreed to report favorably on the bill appropriating the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of providing such quarters for the troops on the Rio Grande frontier as may be deemed necessary by the secretary of war and the general of the army.

To-morrow Wharton will be cross-examined by General Butler.

The army appropriation bill, as reported from the senate committee to-day, is divested of all army reorganization sections inserted by the house. The so-called Butler railroad telegraph amendment is retained in the bill.

ABOUT THAT BABY.

A Vexed Question Settled at Last.

Probably Atlanta was never so perplexed before as it was last night to know whether or not the baby in Kate Claxton's play was a real baby or not. The little youngster was the hero of the play, and was the center of attraction all the time it was on the stage. It was so exceedingly life-like—the shades of the real and unreal were so subtly mixed in its appearings—that the theater was divided upon the subject. In an agony of doubt, and in the climax of contention the little one was encored twice, and brought to the very foot-lights, and to the last no decision could be made—although the eyes of hundreds were leveled on it.

Yesterday we had scores of inquiries as to whether or not it was a real flesh and blood baby, and a reporter was put to work to find out. The result of his investigation is decisive. While the details can not be given it is sufficient to say that, beyond any question, the child was a real flesh and blood baby. That this information is positive and reliable will be confessed when we state that all bets—something over one hundred—on the matter were paid up on yesterday in accordance with this verdict.

The Late General Chilton.

Columbus Enquirer: "A detachment from each of our military companies met yesterday in the armory of the Columbus guards to arrange about the escort to the remains of General Chilton to Virginia. It were decided that two from each company was sufficient. The following, under charge of Captain Reese Crawford, will go: Louis Wells and F. W. Loudenber, from the Columbus guards. Samuel Helms and James Struppa, from the City light guards; J. W. Renfroe and A. W. McMichael, from the Muscogee rifles. They leave Friday morning at 6 o'clock, instead of Thursday. To show the esteem in which the deceased was held the Columbus manufacturing company, after the escort had been arranged, proffered to pay expenses to Richmond, and the offer was accepted. Colodel Peyton Wise, a son-in-law, left Richmond Tuesday night and is expected here to-day."

The remains were to have passed through this city yesterday, en route to Virginia, but for some reason they did not arrive. Lieutenant Eugene Bruckner and a detachment of eight men from the Governor's guards, of Atlanta, were at the train to meet the remains and render any assistance that may be necessary under the circumstances. The body, it is thought, will reach here to-day, and the Governor's ugards delegation, under command of Lieutenant Bruckner, will again visit the train.

CRIME AND CASUALTIES.

He Wouldn't Elope With Her—Disgruntled City Officials—A North Carolina Bigamist.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 20.—The counsel of Hezekiah Shaffer, of Franklin county, whose execution is fixed for March 18, have requested a special meeting of the board of pardons in order that they may have an opportunity to prove his innocence of the murder of his wife, who was killed early in the morning of February 21, 1878. The theory of the commonwealth at the trial was that Shaffer had murdered his wife by beating her on the head with a number of implements, among them an ax and a boot-jack, and that the crime had its inspiration in a spirit of lust, he having, according to his statements to a number of persons, had improper intercourse with a woman in the neighborhood, and had determined to get rid of his wife. It was also contended by the commonwealth that when the relatives of the deceased first visited the scene of the murder, in response to the alarm of the husband, the large quanity of blood on her garments had dried, thus showing that she had been dead a considerable time, a theory widely at variance with that of the defense. The application for a pardon or commutation of death sentence to imprisonment for life, which will be formally argued before a special meeting of the board of pardons shortly, is based on recently discovered testimony tending to show that Mrs. Shaffer fell down stairs on a couple of axes at the bottom and thus received thirty-odd wounds on her body. The evidence of one of the witnesses (a woman) is that Mrs. Shaffer told her a year and a half ago that she expected to fall down stairs and kill herself during the absence of her husband, owing to the frequent attacks of illness. She also states in her deposition that Mrs. Shaffer spoke of her husband's kindness to her. Several other witnesses swore that her face was still warm when they inspected it, and blood was discovered on a fence over which Shaffer had jumped when running for the doctor, the object of which testimony was to show that the death was of very recent origin. The sentiment of the community in which the crime was committed is overwhelmingly against the prisoner, who is believed, in addition to having beaten his wife to death, to have administered poison to her a few days previously.

MAYSEE, MICH., February 20.—Orin Lampkin and wife went to Monroe to raise money on a mortgage. Having succeeded, Mrs. Lampkin took her pocket-book, containing this money, and went to a store, her husband waiting for her. She did not return, and could not be found and he came home disconsolate. Late at night, Mrs. Lampkin returned, took a dose of bed-bug poison and lies at the point of death. She says she had engaged to elope with Davis Lake, of the Carr house, Detroit, that she met him when she stole her money and left her.

WAYCROSS, Ware County, Ga, February 12.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—My attention was called to an article in your issue of January 31st, headed "New Jersey people coming to Georgia." Also, to a letter written by you to Mr. Murphy, in which you very kindly offer the columns of your very valuable paper to the new settlers, through which to communicate their opinions, likes and dislikes. I being the pioneer Jersey farmer from Plainfield, and having been here some time, it is my thought best that I should write what we find, how we like and how we are received here in Georgia.

I reiterate the expressions of all the new comers at Waycross, when I say we are all, so far, exceedingly well pleased and satisfied, and that we find all very friendly to us. I would like to mention the names of many, but will only name a few. Dr. Daniel Lott, Dr. Folks, Dr. Williams, Parson Thomas, and Mr. Buchanan. I cannot pretend to write a newspaper article, but being personally acquainted in New Jersey with all who have come to this section, and being well known in Plainfield and its vicinity as one accustomed to farming on quite a large scale, my statements will be well accredited wherever I am known. I wish to state nothing but what is entirely true and reliable, and which others, acting upon my experience and observation, will realize all they expected. I don't design to make any overdrawn statements. Should you see fit to publish all, or part of this, please erase anything wherein my observation or judgment has been at fault. We, the new comers from Plainfield, are all (men, women and children) highly pleased with this section of Georgia—Waycross and vicinity. We like the people, climate, soil and its productiveness better than we had expected. I arrived in Waycross about the 2d of last June, in the very hottest weather, and found men, (white and black), and teams, horses, mules and oxen working right along at various kinds of work the same as with us at the north in some instances commencing at 4 o'clock in the morning and resting two or three hours in the middle of the day, but more working regular hours. I do not find any day here hotter, nor as hot as in New Jersey, the mercury seldom rising above 96°, generally from 70° to 80°, but the hot weather continues longer. I have never heard of a case of sunstroke here. Nearly every day there are cooling, pleasant breezes from the Atlantic or the Gulf, and every few days fine showers, which, with the wind, keep the air pure and salubrious, while it hastens vegetation forward to an astonishing degree. I see a great many oxen working here in yokes, single, in carts and used for plowing corn, rice, sugar-cane, cotton, etc., and I have never seen an ox lolling his tongue out.

I have examined the country carefully from Beard's bluff to Waresboro, thence to Homerville, Dupont, Magnolia down towards Blount's ferry, along the western or upper edge of the Okefenokee swamp, through the Morgan, Booth and Pitman neighborhoods, on through six or eight miles below Waycross to Blackshear, seeking the best locality, all things considered, for a northern settlement. Everywhere we went the people were very cordial, glad to see us, bid us welcome and give abundance of their best, go with us and show us the road, help along and give us every information and advice, all of which I find reliable; and what is more, I find quite contrary to expectation an equal cordiality from their wives, daughters and sisters, the ladies of the south. I see none of that reserve or haughtiness of which I had heard and do not believe it exists. I have visited many of the first families in these sections. One sees family-worship kept in these parts of Georgia more generally than at the north, pure, simple religion with homely churches and school-houses, sufficiently near, that none need be deprived of either. There is no large wilderness in these pine lands. All new settlers will find old resident neighbors from one-half to a mile or two, settle where he may.

Of stock, we find cattle and hogs roaming at large everywhere, procuring their own living wholly, and up to within the last four weeks, (middle of January) they have been looking finely, but are now falling off, especially the older ones, but I am told that in a couple of weeks the fresh grass will start, when the cattle will again have an abundance. I should not advise bringing northern stock here in large numbers, because having brought some costly cattle here, they have not done well, having lost half of them and part of the remainder seem ailing, yet all had the best of care. We are fully satisfied that cattle, sheep, hogs, hens, ducks, turkeys and geese will do well and get all their living through the year; but think giving them a little feed for a month at this season of the year would pay and be a great help. In fact I find many are in the habit of doing so, especially in the villages.

I was wholly unprepared to believe that the ground everywhere was covered thickly with various kinds of grasses continually, but it is so. I have mowed a good crop of crowfoot and crabgrass hay between the rows of matured corn. Said corn had been well cultivated, and yielded a good average crop, which I consider to be 15 to 20 bushels to the acre in this place. I know that 50 to 80 bushels to the acre are often raised, and expect that my northern neighbors and myself will reach that amount after a little while, but not without fertilizers. Rice, cotton, sugar-cane and oats all make paying crops. I mean by this to say to my New Jersey, New York, Connecticutt and Massachusetts neighbors that they can come down here and buy land at from 50 cents to $3.00 per acre (yes, at from $100 to $500 for a lot of 400 acres), and make more money off from the same number of acres, with the same amount of work and machinery than they could at the north. I would not go back to old Jefferson county, New York, or the "Warren and Bernard township farms," if I could have either as a present, free and clear from all mortgage, and be obliged to live on them.

We can raise here good crops of everything that grows in Jersey and very many things that do not grow there. Grains, grasses, vegetables, fruits and berries, all of which do well there, do well here. Here we have a profusion of beautiful flowers and trees of a tropical nature—the magnolia, live oak, cape jessamine, sweet, sour and bitter orange, fig, banana, etc., are all perfectly at home here. I find the currant does finely—but I cannot enumerate. I must say emphatically that these things do not grow wild here and without care, any more than at the north. Waycross, we like; it is a central point, and the land is dry, high, rolling and well watered by never-failing streams. It is 96 miles from Savannah, 104 from Thomasville and 60 miles from Brunswick. Its hills are interspersed by Kettle creek, Camp branch, Mill creek, and on the north the Big Satilla river winds its way onward to the sea, and is navigable nearly to Waycross, forming many bold points on which to build charming villas.

Nature has designed this place for a city—its several creeks furnishing ample facilities for a large number of delightful boating, bathing and fishing ponds of clear, soft water. There is no purer, better, or healthier air or water than at Waycross, and here we design to build our,

TROPICAL CITY

and make it so beautiful, so profuse with magnolia, orange and every other handsome tree, flower and shrub, that the traveler cannot but stop and sojourn with us.

Dr. Daniel Lott is much interested in the project of building up Waycross, and has both abilities and means, and is a kind of father to the new enterprise, and is projecting many fine improvements which he will soon execute, of which we shall have frequent occasion to speak.

We call back to our neighbors to come and join us in this goodly land, and to our sisters sinking in decline, come breathe the air of the Georgia pine. We say to all who are seeking health, a mild congenial climate, land that is good and cheap, come here, look around and you will find a hearty welcome. But for all the land you can pay down for; mortgaged lands are poor legacies to leave one's children; it only leaves them serfs for life. Tens of thousand at the north can appreciate the last sentence. We want working, industrious citizens, also men with capital. "The poor ye have always with you," must have been spoken to the rich. Rich men are wanted everywhere, (save one place). Of the new comers, Geo. T. Young came here a year ago and examined the country from Savannah to Thomasville. Mr. Young and his lady are persons of sterling religious principles, and he is a gentleman of large business experience—the "solon" of the new comers—and will probably go into the real estate and lumber business, as well as farming. Mr. H. Murphy is a first-class workman in his line, a master builder; can build anything from a board fence to a palatial mansion. He left a fine farm in Pennington, N. J., to find a better at Waycross. Mr. White—this gentleman went to and fro for a month or more, looking the pine woods o'er, and, like the dove sent out from the ark, could find no where to rest his wing, and was about returning to his northern home, when he alighted on the bluffs of Waycross, and was so well pleased with this spot that it seems as though he wished to own it all. He has bought largely of land and stock, and returned to his family at Plainfield, N. J., (where he was a successful dry goods merchant) for the balance of his family and more farming implements—a stump-puller among the rest—and is expected to arrive in Waycross about this time.

Our bachelor friend, Mr. Stag, is a gentleman who has been in the employ of R. Hoe, of printing-press notoriety, and has bought over fifteen hundred acres of land at Waycross and Glenmore, and has sent north for his doe to enjoy with him his pleasant "Mount Satilla" home and deer park at Waycross.

I cannot close this without due acknowledgment of the kindness and friendly feeling manifested towards us by the gentlemanly managers of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad—General H. S. Haines and James L. Taylor, especially, who have manifested their interest in settling this section of the country by passing land prospectors and settlers with their freight, at a nominal cost, and many other marks of interest in us; for all of which they will please accept our thanks. In conclusion, allow me to subscribe myself, in behalf of the Waycross settlers,

J. S. BROWN.

A TWIN DISRUPTION.

The Black Republic of the West Indies Again In a Stew.

KINGSTON, February 13.—Almost simultaneously, on the first instant, two bands of armed men landed at different spots to the north and south of Port-au-Prince, and proclaimed General Monency Benjamin president, hoisting the white star. The naval authorities dispatched the gun-boat Plover and the corvette Sirius to Morant bay, but before the British cruisers entered the insurgent's steamer had disappeared and with her a majority of the Haytien refugees in the kingdom, the rest subsequently following their leaders in a small schooner and joining them in the bay of Gonaives, which was the appointed rendezvous to the south. A body of filibusters from St. Thomas had made a landing near Jaemel, but from the fact that nothing has been heard of their success it is considered that the attempt was disastrous.

On the 7th General Boisrond Canal set out with a strong detachment of troops for the seat of war in the north, whither, for the protection of foreign subjects, English and French consuls had, at the first news of the outbreak, dispatched men-of-war. Meanwhile, the insurgents landed at San Marco, overcoming the guard at the harbor defences and taking possession of the town, the inhabitants giving in their adherence. The next day they pushed on up the river Artibonite to Sad Mignel, which they occupied. Here they were found by the government troops, headed by President Canal on the 9th, but a reconnoisance developed the fact that the insurgents outnumbered the government troops. In an engagement which took place thirty-five of the latter were killed and eighty-nine wounded. The loss of the rebels is believed to have far exceeded this. No prisoners were taken, but all insurgents captured were slain.

The president has dispatched a vessel for reinforcements, and when these arrive a decisive battle may be expected.

A penal code prepared for the island has given great dissatisfaction—one of the features being a provision that any libelous matter admitted into a newspaper may subject the editor to five years penal servitude and a flogging.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT has returned from Hawkinsville.

SAMPLES of fertilizers come into the office of the department of agriculture daily.

COMPTROLLER GOLDSMITH has his office in the most perfect trim.

NO COMMISSIONS were issued from the governor's office yesterday.

GEORGIA bonds are looking up every day. The new four per cents will go like hot cakes.

THE state library will soon be in the quarters now occupied by the post-office. The post-office will be removed to the new government building.

SCARCELY a day passes but some letter comes to the geological office asking about the material resources of the state and looking to the investment of capital here.

OUR JERSEY COLONY.

HOW IT DRIFTED SOUTHWARD.

A Talk With One of its Founders—A Letter That Gives All the Points—A Coming South Georgia City—A Spicy Breeze From the Magnolia Groves.

A few weeks ago one of the editors of THE CONSTITUTION was coming south on an ocean steamer bound for Savannah. Among the ship's passengers he noticed a Mr. Murphy, who was from New Jersey, and who was en route for Ware county. An acquaintance soon sprang up between the two, and Mr. Murphy gave a history of the reasons that brought him south. He stated that he had lived in Plainfield, New Jersey, and owned a place there that cost $10,000 and was taxed for that amount. He is a practical farmer, with an economical family, no habits of dissipation, and was considered a good manager. In spite of all he could do, however, he fell behind, and was finally forced to put a mortgage of $6,000 on his place. Since the mortgage has had its grip on the place he has been unable, by the hardest work and strictest economy, to support his family and pay his interest. At length an opportunity was offered him to secure, by a sort of exchange, five thousand acres in Ware county, Georgia. He determined to accept the opportunity, as the outlook in New Jersey was simply desperate, and it could not be worse in Georgia. He secured about sixteen neighbors, who were in pretty much his fix, and they agreed to come with him.

He says that when it got out that they were coming south, all their friends united in dissuading them. "I talked with hundreds of intelligent men, whose opportunities for information seemed to be good, and you are the first human being I have met who did not discourage me all the way through. It may seem strange to you, but the average opinion throughout New England is that the southern states are about the same as Mexico, in point of morals, society, and lawlessness. It is believed that the people are barbarians, and the state of society utterly lawless and desperate. I do not know how I shall find it, but I do not think it is as bad as they have described it to me at home. In any event I and my friends are going to give Georgia a fair trial and do all that can be done to make a good living, and establish ourselves as useful and respectable citizens. If we can succeed in doing this, we will be followed by a great many of our friends in the north. There are thousands of good, hard-working farmers in that section who want to get cheap homes that are not crushed under mortgages, and must be run for the benefit of the mortgage-holder."

Mr. Murphy is an intelligent man, and was very much encouraged at what was told him by the Georgians on board the steamer. He laughed at the statement that there is enough wasted on a Georgia farm to support two Vermont farms, and said he guessed he and his friends would try and save some of the wastage. He goes to Georgia with the best of implements for farming, and it may be believed that he will set a fine pattern to some of our Ware county farmers.

As our readers will doubtless be anxious to hear how the immigrants were pleased with their new farms, we present below a letter written to the editor of THE CONSTITUTION by one of the most intelligent of the colonists. It is a most readable letter and contains a lot of information that will interest our home people as well as our friends in the north:

WAYCROSS, Ware County, Ga, February 12.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—My attention was called to an article in your issue of January 31st, headed "New Jersey people coming to Georgia." Also, to a letter written by you to Mr. Murphy, in which you very kindly offer the columns of your very valuable paper to the new settlers, through which to communicate their opinions, likes and dislikes. I being the pioneer Jersey farmer from Plainfield, and having been here some time, it is my thought best that I should write what we find, how we like and how we are received here in Georgia.

I reiterate the expressions of all the new comers at Waycross, when I say we are all, so far, exceedingly well pleased and satisfied, and that we find all very friendly to us. I would like to mention the names of many, but will only name a few. Dr. Daniel Lott, Dr. Folks, Dr. Williams, Parson Thomas, and Mr. Buchanan. I cannot pretend to write a newspaper article, but being personally acquainted in New Jersey with all who have come to this section, and being well known in Plainfield and its vicinity as one accustomed to farming on quite a large scale, my statements will be well accredited wherever I am known. I wish to state nothing but what is entirely true and reliable, and which others, acting upon my experience and observation, will realize all they expected. I don't design to make any overdrawn statements. Should you see fit to publish all, or part of this, please erase anything wherein my observation or judgment has been at fault. We, the new comers from Plainfield, are all (men, women and children) highly pleased with this section of Georgia—Waycross and vicinity. We like the people, climate, soil and its productiveness better than we had expected. I arrived in Waycross about the 2d of last June, in the very hottest weather, and found men, (white and black), and teams, horses, mules and oxen working right along at various kinds of work the same as with us at the north in some instances commencing at 4 o'clock in the morning and resting two or three hours in the middle of the day, but more working regular hours. I do not find any day here hotter, nor as hot as in New Jersey, the mercury seldom rising above 96°, generally from 70° to 80°, but the hot weather continues longer. I have never heard of a case of sunstroke here. Nearly every day there are cooling, pleasant breezes from the Atlantic or the Gulf, and every few days fine showers, which, with the wind, keep the air pure and salubrious, while it hastens vegetation forward to an astonishing degree. I see a great many oxen working here in yokes, single, in carts and used for plowing corn, rice, sugar-cane, cotton, etc., and I have never seen an ox lolling his tongue out.

I have examined the country carefully from Beard's bluff to Waresboro, thence to Homerville, Dupont, Magnolia down towards Blount's ferry, along the western or upper edge of the Okefenokee swamp, through the Morgan, Booth and Pitman neighborhoods, on through six or eight miles below Waycross to Blackshear, seeking the best locality, all things considered, for a northern settlement. Everywhere we went the people were very cordial, glad to see us, bid us welcome and give abundance of their best, go with us and show us the road, help along and give us every information and advice, all of which I find reliable; and what is more, I find quite contrary to expectation an equal cordiality from their wives, daughters and sisters, the ladies of the south. I see none of that reserve or haughtiness of which I had heard and do not believe it exists. I have visited many of the first families in these sections. One sees family-worship kept in these parts of Georgia more generally than at the north, pure, simple religion with homely churches and school-houses, sufficiently near, that none need be deprived of either. There is no large wilderness in these pine lands. All new settlers will find old resident neighbors from one-half to a mile or two, settle where he may.

Of stock, we find cattle and hogs roaming at large everywhere, procuring their own living wholly, and up to within the last four weeks, (middle of January) they have been looking finely, but are now falling off, especially the older ones, but I am told that in a couple of weeks the fresh grass will start, when the cattle will again have an abundance.

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches passing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old 81" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court and of the proceedings of the general assembly will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal, most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it has attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country.

All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 21 1879.

THE ripe experience of Secor Robeson will add greatly to the strength of the republican minority in the next house.

ZACH CHANDLER wants to appropriate all the credit for the success of the electoral frauds in 1876, but his greediness will not avail him. John Sherman was the Ameer of that business.

IT is to be hoped that the average congressional demagogue is satisfied with the passage of the pension arrears bill, and the bill restricting Chinese immigration. Surely these victories are fruitful enough for one session.

THE Reno investigation has given the country a very good idea of how the average Indian fighter prosecutes a campaign. He takes a strong position where he can keep any number of savages at bay, but if a gun accidentally goes off, the commanding officer scampers off, leaving the troops to follow as best they may. At least this is the way Reno supported Custer at the battle of the Little Big Horn.

WE return thanks to Hon. Alexander H. Stephens for a copy of his important statements made before the committee on coinage, weights and measures in behalf of the establishment of branch mints or assay offices at the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio; Springfield, Illinois; Kansas City, Missouri; Charlotte, North Carolina; Athens, Georgia; Omaha, Nebraska; Atlanta, Georgia; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Salt Lake, Utah; and for the extension of the Philadelphia mint.

PHILADELPHIA has discovered a Chinaman who, although having been in this country only five months, speaks the English language without a trace of foreign accent, and has a perfect knowledge of the Bible, the Koran and the teachings of the prophets of ancient and modern times. But he must go. The patriots in congress have settled it. The majority of the Chinese must emigrate because they are too ignorant to be spendthrifts and idlers, but this newly discovered one must retire because he is too smart for anything.

THE Baltimore Gazette pleasantly suggests that if the British government had employed the great and good O. O. Howard to establish a freedman's bank among the Zulus, the recent catastrophe might have been averted. This is no doubt the true solution of the matter. Even now, were the British government to import a dozen or more carefully-selected republican carpet-baggers and plant them judiciously in South Africa, the belligerent natives would be conquered before the blooming of the violets. The effete monarchies of the old world have much to learn from the vigorous civilization of our lusty young republic.

MR. BAYARD, it is said, refuses to believe that Mr. Hayes would carry out a plot having for its purpose the seizure of the organization of the house by the republican desperadoes, which could easily be done under cover of a partisan interpretation of the election laws. No doubt Mr. Bayard is correct in this, but does he suppose Mr. Hayes would make any serious protest against such a proceeding, or that he would have any voice in the matter? The electoral frauds were consummated and the presidency stolen by such men as John Sherman and Zach. Chandler, and it is not likely that they would hesitate to undertake such a comparatively small exploit as seizing upon the house organization.

THE probability is that there will be less guano bought by the Georgia farmers this year than any year since the war. The action of the fertilizer agents in fixing the price at a figure which the planters were not prepared to pay, and the subsequent action of the planters themselves in making their protests, occurred too late in the season to render a compromise either effectual or timely. In addition to this, cash, instead of cotton options, has been paid for the comparatively small amount purchased—a proceeding that is directly in the line of economy. Upon the whole, the controversy between the farmers of Georgia and the fertilizer companies will accomplish great good in the long-run.

THE New York Tribune, with characteristic impartiality, says that the largest share of the responsibility of passing the stupidly dishonest Chinese bill lies with the democratic party; but the actual truth seems to be that there was lively competition between both parties in congress as to which should make the highest bid for the vote of California. So far as the crusade against the Chinese is concerned there is much to be said on both sides, but we contend that the situation, even admitting all the arguments of the California hoodlums to be unanswerable, is not critical enough to warrant an unseemly, if not a shameful violation of our treaty obligations. One agitator like Dennis Kearney is a greater curse to the country than ten thousand Chinese.

Democratic Duty.

Now that the democrats have thrown down the gauge of battle to the republicans in the matter of the repeal of the obnoxious federal election laws, it is to be hoped that they will stand firm. It is time for those who represent the conservative sentiment of the country, both north and south, east and west, to show a little backbone. It is time that those who have been begging for justice to the south should use their power to compel the republican minority to undo their party legislation. The democrats have practical control of the situation, and they should use their advantages in the most unanimous and unfaltering manner. There should be no dodging, no evasion, no weakening. They have a duty to perform and responsibilities to assume. Both are of a very grave nature, but their gravity adds to the necessity that exists for the performance of the one and the assumption of the other.

The test oath for jurors in the south must be repealed, and the election law providing for federal supervisors must be swept from the statute books. Upon this point there cannot possibly be any two opinions among democratic congressmen; nor do we believe—if the democrats in the house, representing a majority of the people of this country, have any just appreciation of the desperate plans of the republicans—that there can be any real division as to the necessity of the promptest and most decisive action. Already we hear that the political prosecutions in the United States court at New Orleans are becoming serious. Under the infamous laws, which it is the duty of the democrats in congress to insist upon repealing, even at the risk of cutting off the legislative and executive supplies—under these laws, nearly a hundred prominent democrats in Louisiana have been indicted, and the prospects are that as many more indictments will be found. The grand jury is composed mostly of the partisan wretches who hold official positions in the custom-house. It has been organized for a special purpose, and those who are familiar with republican methods do not need to be assured that that purpose will be accomplished if knavery and perjury can accomplish it. There will be no lack of evidence, either in Louisiana, Florida, or South Carolina, where the republicans hope to carry out the desperate programme of seizing the organization of the next house. Hundreds of negroes can be found, who, for the sake of three dollars a day, will be willing to swear that they were intimidated. Not only this, they will testify to having been the victims of any and every crime in the calendar. And the character of the jury before which they are to testify must be taken into consideration. Under the present law—the law which it is the duty of the democrats to repeal at all hazards, no juror is qualified to serve unless he can subscribe to the test oath. Outside of the radical partisans in the three states alluded to, there is scarcely a man who can take the oath. The result may be easily predicted. The witnesses will be employed to perjure themselves and the juries will be organized to convict. The purposes of the republicans have already been made manifest in Louisiana and Florida. In the former, General King, a member elect to congress, has been selected as the victim, and in the latter Noble A. Hull. Conviction before a jury that can swallow the test oath is inevitable, and it is stated on what appears to be good authority that loungers around the New Orleans custom house are already willing to wager that General King, instead of becoming a member of the next house, will be sent to the penitentiary.

This is the outlook; this is the republican programme. Whether it shall be carried out or nipped in the bud depends upon the democrats in congress. If they are irresolute—if they show signs of wavering—the victory is with the republicans, and the next house will be wrenched from the control of those whom the people have chosen to represent them as fraudulently and as effectually as was the presidency. The democrats must look the issue square in the face. They have a duty to perform. They have the interests not only of their own constituents, but of the people of the whole country to protect. Important duties involve grave responsibilities, and these must not be shirked. Once more we beg them to stand firm. It is of paramount importance that the desperate programme of the republicans should be defeated.

Another Good Letter.

Some days ago THE CONSTITUTION published a letter from General W. T. Sherman, in which he said that the northern counties of Georgia furnished, in his opinion, the best field for immigrants to be found on the continent. This letter has been copied in every section of the union, and has provoked an unprecedented interest in the affairs of our Cherokee section. As regularly as the northern and western mails reach us, we get a batch of letters asking for all sorts of information about Georgia.

We publish this morning a letter from a gentleman who is one of a colony of sixteen New Jersey people who have settled in Ware county, in and around Waycross, that is quite as notable as the letter furnished by General Sherman. This letter comes from a conscientious, prudent writer who feels his way carefully, and weighs every statement before he makes it. What he writes is based upon actual experience, and may be accepted as the very highest form of evidence. The writer, Mr. Brown, goes over the ground with great particularity—giving with rare, good judgment precisely the information that a person seeking a new home would be likely to want. In a pleasant and positive way he has worded, in detail, the answers to the questions that were uppermost in his mind when he came to Ware county as a stranger himself.

The kernel of this admirable letter is found in the statement that in Ware county a farm of 300 to 500 acres can be bought for a mere trifle, upon which more profit can be made than on a costly New Jersey farm. We have no doubt of the truth of this. The great trouble in the New England states is that nearly every farm carries a mortgage that demanding its cash interest every year, drains the farm of profit, and makes the farmer what Mr. Brown, with pertinent bitterness calls "a serf for life." He states, however, that he had rather have his Ware county farm, that cost less than $1 an acre, than a New Jersey farm if it were given to him as a present, free of mortgage or encumbrance. These are strong statements coming from a practical man. Mr. Brown scores a strong point for Georgia upon the matter of climate. He shows that in Ware, which is one of our most southern counties, the heat is not so oppressive as in New Jersey, and that the atmosphere is kept pure and salubrious by changing salt-winds and frequent showers. His plain and direct statements concerning the cordiality with which he and his friends have been welcomed to Ware, and the universal friendliness with which they have been met, utterly overthrows the slanders of partisan liars upon this subject, and at the same time gently notifies General Sherman that his advice as to how to receive immigrants had been taken by the people long before he offered it. The statement that the New Jersey people noted that family worship was more generally observed among the people of Ware county than in any of the New England states, will act as a disillusion to the gentlemen of that section who have believed that Georgia was a sort of Mexico as far as morals were concerned. In short, the letter of Mr. Brown is just such a plain, sensible, direct and candid letter as will go straight to the common sense of the public, and will carry conviction with it.

We beg the public to receive the printing of this letter as an evidence that THE CONSTITUTION'S labors to induce immigration are not intended to benefit Atlanta and its contiguous territory, but the whole of Georgia. Our field is the state—from border to border. Wherever there is a bit of Georgia soil to be discussed, there THE CONSTITUTION finds a work ready to its hands. It is our ambition to make the old state what it should be—to speed it along the highway of prosperity—to advance its exceptional growth, and to fill its vacant farms with an honest, hard-working people. Too much of space or labor cannot be asked of us, in the furtherance of these ends. We conceive the practical development of the state's industries, and the building up of its waste places, the highest duty that can command the proper-thinking journalist. We shall continue the series of letters, therefore, from time to time. We feel sure that the young flood of immigration is springing southward. It shall not be our fault if Georgia does not get its share of what is coming. There are several little colonies of northern farmers in various sections of Georgia, and we shall print shortly letters from each one of them—letters giving just such facts as the northern friends of the writers will want information on.

The Oglethorpe Farmers.

A portion of the farmers of Oglethorpe county met at Lexington last week, primarily for the purpose of settling an adjourned question with the guano merchants, and incidentally took occasion to pass in judgment upon the state geological and agricultural departments. The substance of their action with reference to the same is set forth in the following preamble and resolutions, which we copy from the Lexington Echo:

Whereas, In our judgment, both the geological and agricultural bureaux, in this state, are of no practical benefit to the great mass of the farmers, whose interest they pretend to foster; and

Whereas, The farmers alone in the case of one of said bureaux, and indirectly in the case of the other, pay the entire expenses of said bureaux, which amounts, in the aggregate, directly and indirectly, to upwards of $70,000 annually: therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That we, the farmers of Oglethorpe county, in mass meeting assembled, do most respectfully petition the general assembly of Georgia to abolish the said departments at the adjourned session in July, 1879.

Resolved, 2d, That we respectfully ask a like expression from the farmers of the various counties of Georgia.

We have no doubt the farmers of Oglethorpe, or such of them as took a part in the adoption of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, were honest in the opinion and recommendation which they have given to the public. They have no motive to do harm to their state, but under a false idea of economy, and a total misapprehension of facts, they have, in our judgment, expressed a most hasty and erroneous opinion, and advised the general assembly to pursue a line of policy which no man familiar with the subject will not regard as disastrous to the best interests of the state. The farmers of Oglethorpe have simply not taken the pains to inform themselves. Without going into any elaborate discussion of the merits of the geological and agricultural departments, we propose to submit a few remarks touching the preamble and resolutions quoted above.

In reply to the first whereas, we have to say, 1st, that the geological researches and correspondence of Dr. Little in the last five years, have done more to develop the mineral wealth of the state and the variety and value of her soils, and to make them known to the world, than any agency that has been put in operation from the beginning of the government down to the present time. The development of gold, copper, iron and coal alone has added millions to the aggregate wealth of the state, and that notwithstanding that the survey is but little more than half finished, and the report which is to go out to the world not more than half written, these facts can be satisfactorily established by actual statistics to the mind of any candid man in Georgia. Demagogues, who think more of themselves than they do of their country, do not wish to know the truth. Ignorant men, if honest, will learn and act upon it. The actual money value of such work can only be determined by time, as it has been done in the northwestern states, which, under a like influence, are now teeming with population and wealth. From like causes we have reason to anticipate similar results in Georgia, and if the land-owner and tax-payer can see no "practical benefit" to himself in such a consummation, he simply lacks the intelligence to discern his interests. Compared with the practical benefits derived by the people of the state from this survey, the little annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars is a mere bagatelle unworthy of serious thought. The tax on the people of Oglethorpe to support the survey is the enormous sum of 8½ mills, or a little more than four-fifths of one cent per capita. How dreadfully oppressive such a tax must be! We have a curiosity to know the exact number of the farmers of that county who rode all the way to Lexington in this inclement season and held a public meeting for the purpose of throwing off the onerous burthen.

As regards the agricultural department, the Oglethorpe farmers are still deeper in the dark. If they have derived no profit from the various publications that have issued from that department, on nearly every imaginable branch of domestic industry, it is their fault, and no blame should be attached to the institution itself. These works have required great labor and skill, and have received the highest compliments from the press and from agricultural associations in almost every state of the union. If the farmers of Oglethorpe have failed to read and be instructed by them, it is only to be regretted as their misfortune. The department has done the work, and done it well, but it has no power to inspire men with appreciation, or with industry to apply the knowledge conveyed. It has done its duty, and intelligent men all over the state have read and are profiting by its labors. By the judgment of that class the friends of the department are willing to abide, but they protest against a verdict from those who do not care to inform themselves of its operations, who are wedded to hoary errors, and under the false pretense of economy would turn back our noble state thirty years in the race of civilization and material progress. Hundreds who have followed its advice have grown wiser and prospered; those who reject and are no better off have no right to complain.

In the matter of cost, the estimate set forth in the second whereas is utterly fallacious, and could have originated only with a mind too prejudiced to search for the truth. Granting, for argument's sake, that the cost of the agricultural department is an annual burthen on the tax-payers of the state, how is it possible, as asserted, that "the farmers alone pay "the entire expenses," and that the aggregate for the two departments is "upwards of $70,000 annually?" It is, perhaps, fortunate for those institutions that their enemies have allowed themselves to be betrayed into such reckless misstatements. The entire tax of the state amounts to $1,385,994, and there are five counties, to-wit, Fulton, Chatham, Richmond, Bibb and Muscogee, which pay $356,857, or about one-third of it. This latter amount is paid almost exclusively by commercial men and owners of city property and the various stocks, the large majority of whom have no connection with farming. To those add the professional business men of the various smaller towns of the state, and we see how ridiculous is the assumption of the Oglethorpe farmers. But where do they get the "$70,000 annually," which they allege to be the cost of the two departments? The comptroller-general's report for last year puts the expenditures for the geological department at $10,000, and for the agricultural department at $14,700, making an aggregate of $24,700. If any more was paid, it did not come out of the state treasury. There is some difference between $24,700 and $70,000, whether we have to pay or receive it.

But, perhaps, in order to make out their case, these Oglethorpe farmers have resorted to an assumption and built upon it as a fact. The $70,000 annual cost of these departments is no doubt based on the hypothesis that the farmers who buy guano and other fertilizers, have to pay the cost of inspection. This is but an assumption at best, but in point of fact it is palpably untrue. They do not pay one cent of it, for experience proves that inspection is practically a tax upon the manufacturers, and does not enter into the price paid by the consumer. This is clearly established by the fact that fertilizers of all sorts are sold to the farmers of Georgia, when we have inspection laws as cheaply as they are to the farmers of Alabama, South Carolina and Massachusetts, where there is no inspection. This stubborn fact cannot be answered, and it topples the whole theory of the Oglethorpe farmers to the ground. In fact Georgia farmers not only get their fertilizers at as low a price as the citizens of other states do, but they get a better article at the same price by reason of the inspection, as it keeps all spurious brands out of the state. So much for this enormous burthen upon the farmers.

So far from the agricultural department being a tax upon the people of the state, its account current, in connection with the inspection of fertilizers, shows that the state actually receives a handsome revenue from its operations over all expenses. The figures are given in the annual report of the commissioner for 1878, page 14, as follows:

Gross amount paid into the treasury by Inspectors for season 1877-78	$ 45,235 77
Total expenses of inspection	11,150 30
Net balance in the treasury	$ 34,085 47
Total appropriation to department	14,700 00
Net balance in the treasury	$ 19,385 47

It will thus be seen that after deducting every item of expense, the agricultural department actually yields to the state an annual net revenue of nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty-seven cents. If this result be oppressive to the tax-payers of the state, we think the sensible men of Georgia should clamor for a little more oppression.

But we have said enough. As public journalists, and as citizens of Georgia, interested in her welfare and proud of her progress in all those elements which go to make a state great and prosperous, we feel called upon to stem, if possible, this unwise and ill-starred movement. As such, we protest against this foolish, and, as we believe, unpatriotic war upon the new departments, and trust that no other county in the state will follow the bad example of Oglethorpe in seeking to tear down institutions which make us respected throughout the union, and which are contributing so largely to our advancement in civilization and material wealth.

SAVANNAH is certainly progressive. The Arkwright cotton factory having proved a failure, and now she is preparing to start another. There is a moral in this, if you are inclined to hunt it up.

THE British lion mistook a wolf for a lamb when he tackled the Zulus.

JAY GOULD was compelled to sell seven millions of railroad stock the other day to buy him a decent overcoat. The man is getting mighty poor.

POSTSCRIPT.

CHECK raisers are usually pretty sharp fellows.

THE sweet buy and buy was during the prevalence of the credit system.

BEN BUTLER is toning down and putting himself on record as a "bloody chasm" closer.

EDWARD COOPER was adjudged an apt man to take charge of the "barrel" in the Tilden campaign.

EX-GOVERNOR BULLOCK, of Georgia, at a Loto's club dinner in New York, nominated Governor McCormick for the Berlin mission.

WHITELAW REID is the champion cryptomaniac, and Brady and Tyner his chief kleptomaniacs in the cipher business.

ZACH CHANDLER will enter the arena with his coat off. He has already put a Conkling label on one of the scalp-hooks of his belt.

JOHN CHINAMAN has lessened his estimation of free republican institutions, as illustrated in the recent anti-immigration bill.

CONGRESSMAN FLEMING, of this state, is actively engaged in trying to get acquainted with his colleagues before his term expires.

TEXAS wants to jail all the Indians who enter that state. This would be the "year of plenty" to jail contractors.

THERE is a startling rumor of the early advent of another cat-gut artist by the name of Krakzerjawsi.

BEACONSFIELD has the influenza. He ought to influenza revival of trade in the interest of England's starving millions.

THE people are crying aloud: "What shall we do to be saved—from an extra session of congress?"

PRESIDENT GREVY is accredited with another signal virtue. He does not belong to the legion of honor.

BRET HARTE does not draw as well in the lecture field as he does in the diplomatic service.

THE Boston Post says: "Five hundred new doctors will be let loose upon society in New York during the coming fortnight. What malignant planet can be in perihelion now to force such a dire prospect upon us?" Why, Mercury!

MR. THOMAS RYAN, of the Mendelsshon Quintet club, writes that his fellow members frequently have the question asked of them during their trip through the south, "Are people up north really just like you?" What the querists wanted to learn, probably, was whether they were all fiddlers.

IN GENERAL.

—A Mormon is known by the wives he keeps.

—Ole Bull was sixty-nine years old a few days ago.

—Muskrats now enjoy protection under the law of Ohio.

—The Chicago elopement market is quoted at two per day.

—A milkman hung himself in New York last week. Oh, water calamity!

—Switzerland is experiencing the hardest times she has seen in a quarter of a century.

—Out west bedsteads are built so low that burglars cannot get under them.

—It is said that Garibaldi's daughter-in-law is now acting in the pantomime at the Surrey theater in London.

—"The horses and wagon were mixed up like a ham omelette," says a Nevada, (Cal.,) paper, describing a runaway.

—Pennsylvania is called on to pay a bill of $4,000,000, the cost of the railroad riots in the summer of 1877.

—The French government has issued a decree that "La Marseillaise" shall be the national anthem.

—Several thousand St. Louis ladies petitioned the Missouri legislature on Saturday to license houses of ill-fame.

—It is stated that the picture of St. Jerome stolen from the cathedral of Toledo, Spain, has been found in a wine shop.

—Ben. Butler's annual income from money invested in stocks and bonds at Lowell, Mass., is rated in the tax-list at $75,000.

—There are too many women walkists, and too many idle wash-tubs. A national washing-match might vary the monotony.

—"Bredren," said a darkey in a prayer-meeting, "I feel's if I could talk more good in five minutes dan I could do in a year."

—The eloquence of the average congressman inspires the Chicago Tribune to wish that mankind were endowed with earlids as well as eyelids.

—"Let me sell the tickets, and I care not who sings the songs of a nation," said a fellow who decamped with the proceeds of the Hutchinson family concert.

—"The only reason I got my cars boxed," said Johnny, "was 'cause when mother said a neighbor had borrowed a hen of her, I said the lent-hen season had arrived."

—A foreign journal says Poe's "Raven" was borrowed from the Persian. If Poe was alive he would doubtless deny the fowl as Persian.—Zion's Herald.

—New Haven prohibits sparring matches. But a variety show-man introduced a "mock" match into a play, and escaped the penalty of the law.

—They say the New York Graphic has made $55,000 the past year. It is generally supposed to have lost money in previous years.

—When Katherine's husband was arrested for correcting that lady with a strap, he said it was a pity a man should be arrested for strapping his skate.

—Out of more than three hundred English editions of Shakspeare that were in the Birmingham library, only one was saved from the recent fire.

—It was somewhat singular that Robert Macy Valentine, an old and wealthy merchant of New York, should die on St. Valentine's day, but he did.

—"On leaving a room make your best salam to persons present, and retire without salaming the door," is a rule of etiquette laid down by the New Orleans Picayune.

—Virginia legislators have agreed to buy back all old legs which were supplied to ex-confederate soldiers, but which will not fit.

—In the course of a recent libel suit the English attorney-general said: "There is at present a mania in literature, art and philosophy to say something which cannot be understood.

—It is rumored at Newport that James Gordon Bennett has made an offer for the Mathews villa, in that city. It is one of the finest there, and cost, five years ago, $120,000.

—When President Lincoln was taken down with the small pox he wrote to Colfax that he might let the army of office-seekers approach, as he had how something that he would give them.

—Washington gossip has the report that widower Wade Hampton is to marry Mrs. Pickens, widow of a South Carolina governor. In that case his associate, Butler, would become Hampton's step-son by marriage.

—A French painter, with a grim and peculiar idea of a joke, not long since gave a dinner party and had a stuffed mouse concealed in the napkin of each lady guest. When the napkins were opened——

—John Dresser died in Flint, Mich., a few days ago, and was buried in a coffin, made a year ago by his own order, of rough pine boards, and bearing upon it several texts against the love of pomp and display.

—About 5,000 books were published in England during 1878. The number published in Germany during the same year is not yet known, but nearly 14,000 independent works, containing over 20,000 volumes, made their appearance in 1877.

—The late pope, Pius IX, it is said, never allowed a lady to kiss his foot at his audiences, always giving her his hand. Pope Leo XIII., on the contrary, sees ladies go through the ceremony with calm indifference.

—The Louisville Courier-Journal has been thrown into a delirium of delight by the financial troubles of Elizabeth, N. J. It is, so to speak, unceasingly jumping up and down and shouting, "Look at home! look at home!"

—Charles Fechter, the actor, has a son in Paris who is studying law and a daughter who promises to become quite noted as a singer. His divorced wife lives quietly in Paris, though she occasionally writes a letter for the newspapers.

—A woman cured her husband of staying out late at night by going to the door when he came home and whispering through the key-hole, "Is that you, Willie?" Her husband's name is John, and he stays at home every night now, and sleeps with one eye open and a revolver under his pillow.

—Since Commissioner Le Duc has cut off the supply of seeds to congressmen the Pittsburg Dispatch makes the able suggestion that the members buy their seeds out of the contingent fund. This would certainly be more advantageous to the constituents than so many dumb bells and opera glasses.

—Governor Phelps, of Missouri, is exceedingly wroth because the senate has appointed a committee to rove over the state and hunt up testimony against his appointees. He regards the act as most extraordinary, and, indeed, without precedent.

—Mr. W. H. Merivale is writing a poetical play for a London theatre from the story of "Carmen," which is to be treated in a manner altogether different from that of the opera. Meanwhile, Lydia Thompson is singing at the Folly theatre a burlesque of "Carmen" by Mr. Reece.

—Kate Cobb, the Norwich poisoner, is a great reader. She never indulges in light literature, her favorite works being "Words of Truth," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Tell Jesus," "Comforting Thoughts in Affliction," "Sabbath Bells" and "Hymns of a Higher Life."

—Dean Stanley's friends fear that his American trip has demoralized him. He is heard to mutter in his sleep: "Dry up," "Cheese it," "Hire a hall," "Pull down your vest," and other eccentricities peculiar to our native American dialect.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

—A woodchopper on Lewie's mountain, Wisconsin, amused himself by riding astride the logs as they slid down a snowy incline, and jumping off just before they went over a precipice. The fall was 150 feet, and the danger involved in the sport fascinating to the woodchopper; but he finally ventured too far, of course, and went down under a heavy log.

—President Grevy dresses very modestly, never having worn even the uniform of the National Guard. He is a man of republican simplicity in all his ways. In his everyday attire, even in Paris, he always donned a wide awake instead of a silk hat; and in summer time he may generally be seen sauntering about the Boulevards clad in gray and crowned with a panama.

—Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, the most prolific statesman in congress, introduced his forty-third measure in the house last Saturday, by request. It was a bill to establish a "National Beneficiary College" for the education of women in Washington. It appropriates $50,000 immediately and $15,000 a year for five years thereafter for the support of the institution.

—The neighbors of Mr. Cole, in Isabella county, Michigan, disliked his family's conduct, and planned to give him what they called a "surprise party" with tar and feathers. But the Coles were not in the least surprised. Mr. Cole blazed away from a window with a revolver, Mrs. Cole used a shotgun, and two juvenile Coles threw stones that had been gathered for the purpose. The sentiment of the callers were more or less injured.

—Mr. Sothern, it is rumored, does not enjoy his enforced vacation, and has been declaring that he would play this spring in spite of his doctors—that he would sooner die than lead his present idle life. Mr. Charles Wyndham is equally averse to rest. After obeying his doctors as long as he possibly could, he recently surprised his company in the provinces by suddenly appearing one evening upon the stage and going on with his accustomed part, to the exclusion of the actor who had been cast for it.

A Story of Chinese Love.

The festive Ah Goo,
And Too Hay the fair—
They met, and the two
Concluded to pair.

They "spooned" in the way
That most lovers do;
And Ah Goo kissed Too Hay,
And Too Hay kissed Ah Goo.

Said this festive Ah Goo,
As his heart swelled with pride:
"Oh heap like you-oo—
You heap be my bride."

And she, looking down,
All so modest and pretty,
'Twixt a smile and a frown,
Gently murmured: "You bettee!"

Not the Most Popular Candidate.

Savannah News.

As far, then, as the southern states are concerned, it is safe to say that Mr. Tilden is not, by any means, the most popular candidate for the presidency who could be presented in 1880; since he is, to a great degree, regarded here as having shabbily abandoned us to the radicals in 1876. If this idea is hereafter removed by a better knowledge of the facts as they existed, the sense of justice to him as one cheated of his office by fraud, bribery, and a traiterous conspiracy, and then as one who had been basely maligned and vilified by his political enemies as the Impersonation of democracy, must tell in his favor. And if the national democracy, in convention assembled, believe that these latter reasons for his nomination outweigh all others, then the south will accord him once more an undivided support.

A Gloomy View.

Chicago Times.

For all purposes of national politics the colored vote would seem already to have been well-nigh eliminated. It fails to secure recognition even as an "element" to be conciliated, and seems lacking in leaders of sufficient ability to secure such recognition. Without that the colored people will be subjects of such encroachment in their unequal contest to maintain their place in the social and political order as will practically nullify their votes and reduce them to serfdom. In that contest, which is the struggle of civilization, they must take their chances; and the chances seem too much against them that it must be reckoned among the possibilities that within comparatively few generations the African race in this country will be extinct.

The Shadow of San Domingo.

Chicago Tribune.

There is another aspect of this subject of negro migration that Douglass has probably overlooked, but which is not without its moral significance. The southern whites cannot do without the labor of their ex-slaves, and, when they see them packing up their traps preparatory to leaving the state, it may be that their old enemies and oppressors, the negroes, may agree to respect their rights and treat them decently, if they will stay and hoe his corn and drive his mules. The best advice to a colored man in a bulldozed state is to "go," unless he is recognized and treated as a human being. If San Domingo belonged to the United States it would not be difficult to tell him where to go in order to better his condition.

What the Colored Voter Must Do.

Philadelphia Times.

What the colored voter has to do is to prove himself worthy of the ballot and regard himself, not as a colored man with separate race interests, but as a citizen with only that interest in politics that is common to all citizens, white or black. Then his vote will be solicited as are the votes of others, and both parties will take care that there is no discrimination against him. Let him act as if he were sure of his rights and he will never lose them. Senator Lamar says very truly that the difficulty so far has been that the republican party desires to retain the negro not as a voter but as a republican voter.

Would it Work?

New York Sun.

There are two colored members in the Georgia legislature, and THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION reports that they set "an example of modest deportment" to their white associates. In that case it might be well to try the effect of a few colored legislators at Albany, Harrisburg, Trenton, Columbus and other northern capitals.

A Genuine Case of Intimidation.

Springfield Republican.

South Carolina has at least one officially proved case of political intimidation, but two republican colored brothers are the sinners. They burned a democratic negro's barn. A jury of eight democrats and four republicans agreed that politics caused the fire, and life imprisonment is the penalty.

What Zachariah Knows.

Boston Post.

Zach. Chandler is free to say that he would be glad to see his election dispatches of 1876, printed in all the democratic papers of the country, because he knows too well what was done with them.

Opinion of a Republican Expert.

New York Tribune.

When grave and reverend senators enter into an interconvertible bargain in favor of low-tariff tobacco and high-tariff Chinamen, it is time to reflect on the degeneracy of American politics.

Bad Before the War.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

If Conkling means to do something to retrieve himself he had better jump in before Hayes's man Chandler appears on the scene. Chandler is "pigin."

His Hump Elevated.

New Haven Register.

Edmunds has "got his back up" and won't speak to Senator Beck any more. Beck will have to get along the best way he can, now.

What if they Do Not?

Chicago Times.

In 1868 both parties besought General Grant to be their candidate. What if both parties should do the same to General Sherman in 1880?

Too Much Giggling in the Corner.

Courier-Journal.

Whitelaw Reid is a good man—a very good man—but in the matter of the ciphers he does giggle too much.

Is this Aimed at John Sherman?

Chicago Tribune.

Good-by, John; don't stay long here.

A Descriptive Article.

New York Herald.

Southern statesmen generalize.

A Hand Full.

Boston Post.

Tilden clubs are trumps.

Going Home.

BY ABBIE C. MCKEEVER.

A bonny laddie, fair and sweet,
He crossed the billows over,
And now that years have come and gone,
He dreams again of mother;
He sees once more the Scottish hills,
The heather blooms wild growing,
And through the banks and braes of yore
The streamlet's silvery flowing.

The mother, watching by the door,
Her thoughts with rapture turning,
Sees over all the highland heights
The star of hope still burning,
And dreams that he, now homeward bound,
Is still her laddie ever—
The same fair boy that came at eve
Across the lowland heather.

What will she when a boy no more
Shall meet her in the gloaming,
And smiling down a strong man's kiss,
Shall tell of years of roaming?
A man whose mein must tell of worth
Of student lamp and cover;
Of years well spent, of patient toil
E're going home to mother.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
One Night Only—Friday, February 21.
RETURN OF THE FAVORITES!
With Entire Change of Programme.
Emerson's California Minstrels
AND THE ORIGINAL
BIG 4
Smith, Waldron, Morton and Martin,
Headed by the acknowledged Prince of Minstrelsy,
BILLY EMERSON.
New Faces for Public Favor. The Musical Wonder of the 19th Century, Don Fenayra, the Man Flute. Leo Brimmer, the King of Banjoists. Burt Sheppard, the leading Burlesque Prima Donna, and Coterie of 20 Artists!
Scale of Prices—50 cents and $1.00. Reserved Seats obtainable three days in advance at Phillips & Crew's. ERNEST STANLEY, Director.
357 feb19 d3t wed19 thurs0 fri21

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NILSSON AND JENNY LIND!
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MISHLER'S FAMOUS
Swedish Lady Vocal Quartet!
MISS EMMA LARSON, Soprano.
MISS INGREBORG LOFGREN, Messo-Soprano.
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General admission, 75 cts. Reserved Seats, $1.00. Gallery, 50 cents. For sale at Phillips & Crew's.
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CAPTAIN J. H. MORGAN'S
3rd
FLORIDA EXCURSION!
Tuesday, March 4, 1879.
Leave Atlanta 2.15 P. M.
Central Railroad Day Passenger Train.
RATES.
From Atlanta to Meloniville and return.....$29 20.
From Atlanta to Jacksonville and return.... 28 20.
N. B.—In order to obtain the low rates named not less than 20 persons must be enrolled on Excursion list. If therefore you decide to accompany my party, please communicate at once with, yours very respectfully, J. H. MORGAN,
377 feb20 dtf Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.
Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation

BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Hamilton has had a jail delivery.

—Macon got the state fair after all. Let's all go down.

—Covington has had more than fifty cases of measles.

—Cutting isn't held to be a sin in Newton county.

—The vagrants in Covington are almost as troublesome as the measles.

—The Few society of Emory college will celebrate Washington's birthday.

—The Augusta small boy gets ahead of lecturers by tampering with gas-meters.

—A flock of wild geese passed over Marietta the other day.

—A Marietta negro vows that he was attacked by a bear one night recently.

—Robin-shooting is progressing favorably in Americus.

—Three or four bulls give nightly serenades in Dublin.

—A colored woman in Savannah shot another recently without provocation.

—There were nine hundred and thirty-seven prisoners in Chatham county jail last year.

—Colonel Frobell's barge for moving obstructions from the Oconee river is nearly completed.

—Brandon, who has been exposed as a fraud by Wilkes Spirit of the Times, will visit Covington in May.

—There is not a military company in Newton county, but Uncle Jim Anderson and S. Hawkins live there and keep things straight.

—Baldish boys in Augusta make the confederate cenotaph a target for their stones. Boys like these should be stall fed.

—The Evening Ledger says that a young lady in Macon attempted suicide; and Tuesday night a colored woman, more frail than fair, swallowed a dose of morphine and had to be galloped around like a circus horse before she could be restored.

—The people of Macon are growing desperate. What with the suicides and attempts at suicide, the robberies, murders and fires, the unfortunate policemen can hardly get a wink of sleep. Even the people from the country go into the town to settle their difficulties.

—The Franklin News wants us to explain why the wells in Franklin have gone dry. In the first place, we must have the facts. Are there any wells there? If so, how many? Did they originally have water in them? If so, how much? In the second place, we must have the symptoms. Did they go dry by degrees—languidly, as it were—or did they lush up suddenly?

—Mr. Thomas Knight, of Macon, while under the influence of morphine, attempted to blow his brains out the other day. The Telegraph says it was found that Mr Knight had obtained from a corner in the room a small carbine belonging to the colored boy, and had taken it to bed with him and had placed the muzzle in his mouth and fired it. The load took effect in the roof of his mouth, but was a very small one, the piece being charged with but a few small bird shot. When asked what his motive was Mr Knight responded that he had none, that he had been suffering great pain and wanted to get free from it. Dr. Hammond was called in and administered what relief he could. The wound is extremely painful and to an extent dangerous. Had a full charge been in the gun death would have been instantaneous. Earlier in the day Mr. Knight obtained a razor with which it was expected he would do himself an injury, and it was accordingly taken from him. If the wound does not become inflamed his medical attendant is of the opinion that he may recover.

—Macon Lodger: The Augusta News rises to remark that Macon is fast becoming a city of sensations, and numbers of suicides murders and knock-downs have occurred recently. Has the illustrious William Henry forgotten that we imported a full corps from Atlanta at considerable expense for the purpose of inspecting a slice of juicy sensation among the solid timbers of Macon? Are our progressive strokes against the walls of old fogyism to be thus anointed? No, by the thumping Jupiter! These murders, knock-downs and suicides must go on if we have to furnish the material ourselves.

—Columbus Enquirer: Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock General R. H. Chilton, a well-known citizen of Columbus, died very suddenly at his office on Randolph street. He was apparently in good health until a few minutes before his death, and had been discharging his duties as president of the Columbus manufacturing company. He entered at his desk in the rear portion of the office and fell from his chair, which attracted Mr. Robert Gundry, the book-keeper, who immediately went to his assistance. Mr. G. lifted him up, and sent for a physician, who arrived in a short while. Everything that possibly could be was done for him, and it was thought by some a few minutes before he died) that he would recover, but in about twenty minutes he expired. It is supposed to have been a stroke of appoplexy that caused his death. General Chilton was a Virginian by birth, a graduate of West Point, a captain in the Mexican war, and in the late war was adjutant-general and chief of staff of General R. E. Lee. He came to our city in 1865 or 1866, and since has been connected with the Columbus manufacturing company, where, as a business man and gentleman, he won the confidence and esteem of all. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and died as he lived, a christian gentleman. He leaves a wife, son and two daughters, who by his death have lost their truest and best earthly friend. Yesterday afternoon kind friends placed the remains in a casket, and in a hearse they were conveyed to his late residence. On Thursday morning the remains will be carried to Richmond, Va., for interment. Four members of each of our military companies under command of Captain Reese Crawford will escort the remains to Richmond. This last was suggested by ex-Governor Smith, General Chilton's wife is of the Mason family in Virginia. Excepting her, his entire family now absent from the city. His son, R. H. Chilton, Jr., is practicing law in Nashville. One of his daughters married a son of ex-Governor Rice and lives in Richmond; the other, Mr. Marvel'ck, and resides in San Antonio, Texas. Judge Chilton, deceased, of Alabama, was the general's cousin. His age was sixty-three years.

—Notes taken by Colonel Jones, of the Telegraph and Messenger, of the agricultural convention. Our cotemporary has, in his usual newsy and spicy style, given us some most readable sketches of men and things as they appeared to him. Here is what he says of our popular governor's presence and speech before the convention: "Then, there sits, like a handsome face and noble brow unclouded and serene despite the cruel attacks of interested rivals and unhappy aspirants for office, Georgia's noble governor, a high private only in the ranks of the convention. We are proud of General Colquitt. His gallantry in the field, his sterling integrity and sagacity, and above all his gentle and consistent piety as a christian and philanthropist should endear him to every Georgian. In his modest bearing and quiet dignity you behold the genuine type of a real gentleman and a scholar of true manhood. Governor Colquitt made decidedly the greatest effort of his life. We never saw him so deeply enthused or felicitous in his deliverances. This speech alone would stamp him as an orator of no common order. The few moments remaining before the closing of the mail will not allow even the shortest sketch of his magnificent address. Suffice it to say that it carried the hearts of his auditory by storm. There was no farmer or confederate soldier present who did not feel like throwing up his hat and hurrahing for Georgia's noble governor. The speech was pure impromptu, and we only regret that it cannot appear in the printed proceedings of the convention. We have barely time to mention a single incident which he narrated in the most graphic manner. On one occasion the opposing armies of the federals and confederates were encamped in close juxtaposition to each other. At dress parade the yankee bands played their national anthem yankee doodle, eliciting a wild yell of enthusiasm from the blue coats. A pause then ensued, after which the confederate musicians struck up "Dixie—away down in Dixie." The effect was electrical, and cheer after cheer rose from the tattered ranks of the brave soldiery of the south. Still another pause ensued, when the federals and confederates simultaneously played "Home, Sweet Home." This seemed to capture every man in both armies, and from either side there arose a prolonged shout which made the welkin ring and showed how deeply the thought of home had stirred every soldier's heart. But we cannot dwell."

Nerve Inquietude and Its Remedy.

Restless nerves, at least those that are constantly so, are weak ones as well. The true way to tranquillize them thoroughly is to strengthen them. It may be, nay, it very often is necessary to have recourse to a sedative or even an opiate, in dangerous cases of nervous inquietude, but the continued use of such unnatural palliatives is greatly to be deprecated. Though not, in a restricted sense, a specific for nervousness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is eminently calculated to allay and eventually overcome it, a fact which the recorded experience of many goes to substantiate. This inestimable tonic, by promoting digestion, assimilation and secretion, "touches the three keynotes upon which the harmony of all the bodily organs depend, and the result is that fresh stores of vitality are diffused through the system, of which the nerves receive their due apportionment, and grow tranquil as they gather strength.

feb19 d3t wed fri sun &wfeb25

—What I know about that standard remedy—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup: I know that a 25 cent bottle cured me of a bad cough in 12 hours. 243

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS C, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 11th, 1879—106th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$ 30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,000		4,000
5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
20 Prizes of 500		10,000
100 Prizes of 100		10,000
200 Prizes of 50		10,000
500 Prizes of 20		10,000
1000 Prizes of 10		10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of $300		2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200		1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100		900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.
215 feb11 dawAw

8th GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky. Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in public in the city of Louisville.

Monday, March 31, 1879.

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$112,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the MARCH DRAWING:

1 Prize			$30,000
1 Prize			10,000
1 Prize			5,000
10 Prizes	$1,000	each	10,000
20 Prizes	500	each	10,000
100 Prizes	100	each	10,000
200 Prizes	50	each	10,000
600 Prizes	20	each	12,000
1000 Prizes	10	each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes			2,700
9 Prizes 200 each,	"	"	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each,	"	"	900
1,960 Prizes,			$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

214 feb11 feb dwed sat & wtl 18 25 mar4
march d sat 1 oes thur 4w 3 11 18 25

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability and Evenness of Point.

REAL AWAY OUT AHEAD.

In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular num bers 1-2-3-6-15 and Fine Points 3-16-18 sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

109 jan7...d3m fri

GEO. J. HOWARD, Atlanta. W. H. HOWARD, Jr., CHAS. H. HOWARD, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
29 E. ALABAMA STREET.

HAVING FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP TO do an EXCLUSIVELY wholesale business, at the above named place, we now announce to the trade that we are prepared to offer inducements to close buyers. Our stock is entirely new, bought since the recent heavy decline in goods of all descriptions—bought by the senior member of the firm in person, and all for net cash. We think we can make it to the interest of buyers to give us a call or write to us for quotations, which we will give cheerfully. In addition to the regular stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
ETC.,

usually kept in first-class drug stores, we deal largely in

STATIONERY,

and can supply the trade with

BLANK BOOKS,
WRITING PAPERS,
PENS, INK, ETC.,

at bottom prices, and all fresh new stock.

Guano Manufacturers having advanced the prices of their goods, we can furnish fertilizing chemicals at prices that will enable parties to make their own fertilizers much cheaper than to buy the article already manipulated. We will furnish good working formulas to parties buying from us.

19 feb2...d3m GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, - - - GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day; $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

LIVER REMEDIES.

DR. M. W. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER
Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injur the system. It does not sicken or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR

Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS.

And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the laboratory of the

Home Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

119 feb5 dawkly

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street.
132 feb5 d6m ATLANTA, GA.

SEEDS AND COMMISSIONS.

PATTERSON, BRO. & CO.
Cincinnati, O.,
Commission Merchants and Dealers in Field Seeds.

KEEP ON HAND CLOVER, TIMOTHY, Hungarian, Timothy and German Millet, Hungarian, Orchard, Kentucky Blue Grass, "Clean and Extra Clean," English Blue Grass, and Red-top Seeds. Consignments of Grain, Dried Fruit, Peanuts, Cotton, and all kinds of produce solicited. Advances on Consignments. Correspondence promptly answered. 5315 jan1 d3m fri sun wed

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 4, 1879.

On and after Sunday, January 5th, 1878, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (except Saturday)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (except Sunday)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 15 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula for Macon (except Sunday)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus for Macon (except Sunday)	8 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	3 05 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	8 56 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 26 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines, daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Monday, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	6 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula	12 15 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	7 10 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 50 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Sunday, for those points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS TO NEW YORK via AUGUSTA, COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE and RICHMOND on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take SLEEPER MACON TO AUGUSTA on 7:36 p. m. train, connecting with Pullman Sleepor to New York without change.

BERTHS IN PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER can be secured at Schreiner's, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, WILLIAM ROGERS,
Gen. Ticket Agt. Ga. Sup't. C. R. R., Savannah
J. C. SHAW, W. G. RAOUL,
Gen. Trav. Agt. Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga
feb9 1m90 dtf

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R. AND THE
CUMBERLAND ROUTE.
TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA.
PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, 12:45 p. m., connecting at Live Oak with Jacksonville and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucius Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered to all points via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satilla river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Co.'s R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch guaranteed to any freights via Brunswick, thereby greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either as passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE,
Gen'l Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent.
junes...dtf

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-Line Railway.

[Trains run by Atlanta Time.]

Time Tables, in effect January 19th, 1879.

NO. 1 AND 3, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, EAST WARD.

Time of Arrival	Time of Departure	
p. m.	a. m.	Atlanta.
5:36.	8:58.	8:39. At Lula, Georgia, with the Northeastern Railroad for Clarkesville, Gillsville, Harmony Grove and Athens, Ga.
7:10.	10:17.	10:10. 7:11. At Toccoa with Elberton Air Line Railroad for Martins, Lovonia, Bowersville, Royston, Bowman and Elberton.
8:25.	11:36.	11:37. 8:26. At Seneca with Blue Ridge Railroad for Walhalla and Belton, Pendleton and Anderson, C. H.
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
9:59.	1:32	1:33 10:00 At Greenville, S. C., with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for Williamston, Belton, Honea Path, Due West, Hodges, Cokesbury, Abbeville C. H., Greenwood, Ninety-six, Newberry, Alston and Columbia.
p. m.	p. m.	p. m. a. m.
11:14.	3:02.	3:03. 11:15. At Spartanburg, with the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia Railroad for Union, Santuck, Alston and Columbia, and the Spartanburg and Ashville Railroad, for Tryon City, Melrose, Saluda, Coleman, connecting here with stages for Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Asheville and Warm Springs, N. C.
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
1:25.	5:26.	5:30. 1:32. At Gastonia, with Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, for Dallas, Lincolnton, Yorkville and Chester.
a. m.	p. m.	
2:40	6:21	At Charlotte, with the Carolina Central Railroad for Mt. Mitone, Wadesboro, Rockingham, Hamlet, Lumberton, Lincolnton, Shelby, Wilmington, and intermediate points. With Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad for Statesville, Newton, Hickory, Morganton, Marion, Henry's and Old Fort.
a. m.	p. m.	
2:50	6:30.	At Junction (Charlotte) Air-Line with the Richmond and Danville Railroad for all points North, East and West, and for Virginia Springs. At Greensboro, with Eastern Division North Carolina Railroad, for Company Shops, Hillsboro, Durham, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kingston, Newbern and Beaufort, and Salem and Branch Railroad, for Salem and Winston.

NO. 2 AND 4, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, WEST WARD.

Time of Arrival	Time of Departure	
	a. m.	a. m.
	10:30.	12:25. Air-Line Junction.
	10:20.	12:32. night, Charlotte.
p. m.	p. m.	
12:40.	10:45.	At Atlanta, connections with the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line (A. & W. Pt. R. R.) and the (W. & A. R. R.) for all points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and the Northwest. With the Central Railroad of Georgia, for Macon, Savannah, Brunswick and all points in Southwestern Georgia and Florida. With the Georgia Railroad for Augusta, Charleston, Fort Royal and Savannah.

Train leaving at 2:40 p. m. carries the great Northern mail.

Train leaving at 6:00 a. m. through sleeper Charlotte to New York without change.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New York without change. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices through out the country.

G. J. FOREACRE, G. M
W. J. HOUSTON, G. P. and P. A.

Waverley Seminary.

No. 1412 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Advantages first-class. Terms moderate. Second Session opens February 10th.
MISS LIPSCOMB, Principal.
395 jan23 d1m

DIVORCES WITHOUT PUBLICITY in various Courts. Success guaranteed. Advice free. MUNRO ADAMS, Att'y, 194 Broadway, New York.
589 feb1 wit & d1m sat sun wed

LEGAL NOTICES.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. ANDREW BOWEN and JAMES BOWEN.

I have levied upon as the property of James Bowen, one of the above named defendants, parts of lots of land Nos. 314 and 296, in the twenty-fourth district and second section of Pickens county, Ga., containing 220 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
83 feb4 dlaw5w tues. United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. WALTER W. FINDLEY, SAMUEL LESSER AND JAMES J. FINLEY.

I have levied upon, as the property of James J. Findley, one of the above named defendants, 125 acres of lot of land No. 85, in the 17th district of Hall county, Georgia, 411 Militia District, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 7, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
93 feb4 dlaw5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

J. & M. ROSE vs. J. B. HART AND WILLIAM HART.

I have levied upon as the property of the defendants, one dwelling house and lot in the town of Union Point, Greene county, Georgia, north of the Georgia Railroad, fronting said road, east of Church street, west of Fairground street, adjoining lot of Mrs. A. R. Maisey, and south of a street running between the said dwelling house lot and lot belonging to T. N. Bryant. Property now in possession of Mrs. A. B. Hart.

Also, upon lot of land in said town of Union Point, together with the steam saw-mill and grist-mill, wood-shop, blacksmith-shop and dwelling house thereon, the same being the lot conveyed by James F. Hart to J. B. Knox and O. E. Fluker on the 12th day of February, 1876, and now in possession of said Knox & Fluker, and will sell the same at public auction at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
81 dlaw5wtues. United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. WASHINGTON BARKER, WILLIAM BARKER and W. H. H. BARKER.

I have levied upon as the property of William Barker, one of the abovenamed defendants, parts of lots of land Nos. 176, 177, 178, 274, 274, 275, 276 and 277, in the 14th district and 1st section of Forsyth county, Ga., containing 270 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon. Also, upon the following described property as the property of W. H. H. Barker, one of the abovenamed defendants, parts of lots of land Nos. 179, 278 and 271 in the 14th district and 1st section of Forsyth county, Ga., containing 120 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
92 dlaw5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. SAMUEL GORE, SR., and ABRAM H. YORK.

I have levied upon as the property of Samuel Gore, Sr., one of the above named defendants, part of lot of land No. 986, in the second district and third section of Paulding county, containing 40 acres, more or less, all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3d, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
95 feb4 dlaw5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. HOWELL H. THOMAS, JAMES J. FISDLEY, AND SAMUEL LESSER.

I have levied upon as the property of James J. Findley, one of the above named defendants, part of land lot No. 85, in the 17th district of Hall county, Georgia, 411th militia district, containing 125 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon; and will sell the same at public auction at the court house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3d, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
85 feb4...law5w tues U. S. Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. MILTON MOORE.

I have levied upon as the property of Milton Moore, the above named defendant, 75 acres of lot No. 45, 150 acres of lot No. 46, in the 2d district of White county, Ga., containing 225 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday of March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
87 feb4 dlaw5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. FRANCIS C. BELL AND JAMES M. COOPER.

I have levied upon as the property of Francis C. Bell, one of the above named defendants, 245 acres in the 48th militia district, Hall county, Georgia, together with all improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the courthouse in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN MARCH NEXT,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
94 feb4-dlaw5wtues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. THOMAS A. EMERY and JAMES M. COOPER.

I have levied upon as the property of James M. Cooper, one of the above named defendants, 215 acres in the 248th Militia District, Jackson county, Ga., together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court-House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3d, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
91 feb4 dlaw5w tues. United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sales.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

LYMAN H. BLALOCK,

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 5-16d; in New York at 9 11-16c; in Atlanta at 9c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, northwest to northeast winds, cold partly cloudy weather, rising barometer with stationary or a slight fall in temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, February 20, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.30	36	53	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.36	39	46	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.33	44	59	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.27	64	68	N.	Fresh	.02	Clear.
Galveston	30.37	56	87	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.34	58	88	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.30	58	64	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.40	53	61	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.43	48	49	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.44	43	45	N.	Light	.00	Clear.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 20, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.30	36	58	N. W	Brisk	.00	Clear.
11:31	30.37	40	32	N. W	Brisk	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.32	43	29	N. W	Brisk	.00	Clear.
4 06	30.30	44	29	N. W	High	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.38	38	58	N. W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	30.39	47	37	N. W	Brisk	.00	Clear.

Mean daily temperature.....44 | Maximum ther.....46
Mean dew point.....35 | Minimum ther.....36
Mean daily humidity.....39.00 | Total rainfall......00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

James Ormond's Paper Mills,
Office 43 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
For specimen of News see DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.
376 feb20 dtf

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
469 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-dly

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
156 feb7 d3m

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

Opera House—February 24th, Swedish Lady Vocal Quartette.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

—All the members of the Woman's Missionary Society of First Methodist church and others who may wish to join, are earnestly requested to meet at the church to-day at 3:30 o'clock p. m. feb21 dlt

Governors Guards, Attention!

You are hereby ordered to be at your armory, in full uniform, at 12½ p. m. to-day to meet the remains of General Chilton.
W. I. HEYWARD,
Captain Com'd'ng Governors Guards.
feb21 dlt

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 21, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The city hall park is alive with robins.

—Real estate is said to be going up in value.

—The matrimonial market is steadily advancing.

—A mule died of remorse at Butler, Ga., recently.

—One of Edison's phonographs is on exhibition in almost every town in the state.

—"I like to make sponge cake," she said innocently; "it makes my hands so clean."

—Five car-loads of mules reached this city yesterday from the west.

—A number of new turnouts are noticed upon the drives around Atlanta.

—Beautiful weather, we hope that you will continue to linger with us until spring.

—The city was crowded with people and vehicles yesterday. Business men were jubilant.

—Professor Wurm's excellent string band furnished the music at the Turn Verein masquerade ball a few evenings since.

—A blind sopgster has been on the streets for the past two weeks, singing day and night, and gathering plenty of nickels.

—They are now manufacturing paper teeth over in Germany, which are said to be as good as any other kind.

—The Cartersville Free Press remarks: Where is "Closer-to-My-Resolu-Come" Clayton? Won't the favor us with his popular lecture?

—They are said to be making eggs now by a patented process, and if this be true hens will henceforth be of no use except to pass at restaurants for spring chickens.

—Mr. Mark W. Scott and Miss Emma S. Goldsmith, of Stone Mountain, were married recently at that place. Rev. Mr. Timmons officiated.

—Work upon the new Presbyterian church is going on with renewed vigor, and a completion of the building is looked for at an early day.

—In six years Edison has obtained 111 patents. It wouldn't be a bad idea for the government to give him some blanks and let him set up a little patent office of his own.

—The "Georgia Western" seems to be the popular theme of conversation at present. Another gentleman was heard to say yesterday that he would either give or lend $500 to the enterprise.

—We return thanks to Messrs. Daniel & Marsh for samples of Birnesborn natural mineral water. The best table water in the market. The testimonials for this water are of the highest character.

—It is now reported that the baby which received such applause in "The Double Marriage" Wednesday evening at the opera house is an Atlanta baby, and was engaged for the occasion. The mother for lending it received a "comp."

—"Atlanta is the greatest city on the face of the earth," remarked a gentleman yesterday. "No other city can get up a sensation on any line that Atlanta does not 'follow suit,' and frequently she 'trumps' so high that she can't be reached."

—Talbotton Register: Atlanta has the champion hog butcher. He made a wager the other day that he could "get, lift the lard and face the hams of all the hogs that eight men could kill, scrape and pass to him." The result was that he handled as per agreement just two hundred and two hogs in less than three hours.

The Georgia Volunteers.

Last evening, at their armory, on Peachtree street, the Georgia volunteers, one of the finest colored military companies in Atlanta, held an election for officers to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of J. C. Simpson, captain, E. D. Knil, first lieutenant, and William Bell, junior second lieutenant. The election resulted as follows: R. M. Baker, captain, A. Hill, first lieutenant, T. F. Fleming, junior second lieutenant. The election passed off quietly, and,as far as we know, satisfactory to everyone. Justice Butt presided over the election, assisted by Messrs. Johnson, Jones and Rawls, who acted as managers.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Manure—Roses—Poultry—Flowers—Receipts—Spring Oats—Small Farms—Farm Notes—Sheep Culture—Cotton Planting—Push On—The Corn Crop.

PUSH ON.

But a short time now and birds will flit through the branches, and the "song of the turtle dove will be heard in the land." How is it with you, farmer; is most of your land broken up? There are three reasons for the early planting of the corn crop—first, an early planted crop will make a heavier one than when planted late; second, where the ground has been ploughed thoroughly and the crop planted early it will stand the drought better; and thirdly, the crop can be laid by sooner, and thus more time will be gained for other crops. Now is the time to prepare the ground, if not already done. Plenty time will come after awhile. When that time comes put in all the manure you have for that crop, and in planting lay off the rows uniformly, and give space at least one way.

Before time for planting any crop, decide what crops you will plant, how much of each, and what fields you will cultivate.

FLOWERS.

As a matter of course we know that farmers generally laugh at the idea of having flowers about their homes, yet why we cannot tell. Their cultivation is a delightful recreation. It is harmless, cheerful, cheaply obtained, and may lead to pursuits of a more profitable nature. Why should not the farmer's daughter have a stand of plants to water, to clean, to prune, and by her love and care increase these objects of beauty and ornament? Why should not the farm house be made inviting, its walls trellised with the rose and honeysuckle, its porch with wistaria, and the window peep through green leaves and brilliant blossoms? "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem;" why should not a farm house, surrounded by flowers, have a background of shade trees contributing their meed of verdure, and beyond and around this, broad fields with their weight of "full ears of corn" adding to the fatness of the land; vineyards yielding rich clusters of grapes, the fruit of the vine. Wheat-fields, cotton-fields, barley, oats, potatoes, chufas, turnips, grass, all these, as a matter of course, are the chief concern and the backbone of the farm. Still there is no reason why lilies, superior to those of Solomon, should not bloom around the farm home, while the air could be laden with the perfume of roses sweeter than those of Sharon. These things add a charm and freshness to a country home. Farmers should cultivate more than they do the lovely and beautiful, make the farm more attractive and pleasant to every member of the family. Let this be the case, and you are apt to find true contentment and happiness.

SHEEP CULTURE.

We have before us a letter from a gentleman who has failed to realize the profits he anticipated in the sheep business. From his letter the presumption is he went into it with too many sheep, and too little information concerning the matter in which he intended to engage.

Books and newspapers furnish much knowledge in regard to all matters pertaining to agriculture and all industries connected with it, sheep culture among the rest. Yet there is much knowledge on this and other subjects which cannot be had from books. The practical farmer who looks after his sheep finds causes and remedies which he would never discover in the pages of a book. In books he may gain much theoretrical information. Yet being among his sheep, with his eye to watch them, he will often learn that the prosperity of his sheep requires a change of diet or surroundings.

To our correspondent, who says he lives in town, not on his farm, and that he has never had a practical knowledge of farming skills and diversified industries, we would say, do not pronounce the keeping of sheep a failure because success has not been yours. The man will hardly fail who lives daily on his farm, where his eye supervises his cotton, corn, hogs, grain, mules, colts, chickens, sheep, etc. There is no safer road to competency and comfort than this. By looking after sheep, and exercising judgment in caring for them, the labor and money expended will repay from two to ten-fold.

As a matter of course, no objection is raised to your book knowledge. Once a week THE CONSTITUTION will give you a column or two of the best practical information we have on agriculture and all matters pertaining to the farm, among other things suggestions, as well as the experiences of others on the habits, diseases, the feeding and the peculiarities of sheep. Our information will do you no harm—continue to subscribe to THE CONSTITUTION, and secure whatever information you can, but at the same time we frankly say to you that you must use it in connection with that unwritten knowledge that comes to the farmer, who stands by the plow, watches his fields, runs his farming implements, and gives his own attention to the farm animals.

SPRING OATS.

It is not best to be late in sowing this crop. In early sowing freezes are to be guarded against, and deep covering answers the purpose. Spring oats should be liberally supplied with food. From twenty to fifty bushels per acre of cotton-seed and a little phosphate answer well.

SELECTING MEATS.

In selecting meats to roast, the rib is best and most tender. Have some of the bone removed, then skewer the beef. Porterhouse beefsteak is the best for boiling. The best beef for a la mode is the round; have the bone removed and trim off all the gristle. For corned beef the round is also the best. For mutton roast, choose the shoulder, the saddle or the loin. The leg should be boiled. Small rib chops are best for boiling. Those cut out from the leg are generally tough. Mutton cutlets to bake are taken from the neck. For roast beef the loin, breast or shoulder is good. Veal chops are best for frying; cutlets are more apt to be tough. In selecting beef, take that which has a loose grain, easily yields to pressure, is of a dark red color, smooth, with whitish fat; if the lean is purplish and the fat is yellow, let it alone. Grass-fed is the lightest; ox the best and next heifer. The best beef roast is porterhouse. Sirloin ranks next. A ready roast answers very well. In chops, that from the hind leg of mutton is best. The same in pork. Porterhouse is cheaper than sirloin, as it has less bone.

POULTRY.

—Has the chicken house been overhauled and cleaned up since the extra cold weather has passed? It should be put in thorough order now. Remove everything from it. Put in new roosting poles—sassafras answers well, as it is an objectionable wood to dice. Take an old kettle, or some other iron vessel, fill it half full of live coals, and place it on the floor in the center of the chicken house—on these coals pour one pound of flour of sulphur, close the door and all open places, and smother it thus for two hours. Then open and ventilate the house thoroughly. Some persons to fumigate the chicken house put into burning sulphur a pound of old tobacco leaves, or a piece of common resin twice as big as an egg, and close the house perfectly tight. Insects cannot live in such an atmosphere. After fumigating apply whitewash, and in each bucket puts a pints of crude carbolic acid, and whitewash every part of the interior of the house, roof, sides, rafters, and all. Use the whitewash liberally.

Save the best roosters, say one to about ten hens. If you do not have them, get thorough-bred roosters of one breed. Game breasted and short legged roosters are the best to breed from. For breeders select such as have bright red combs and wattles, a proud step and a vigorous, healthy look. Occasionally give the fowls cabbage, turnips, carrots, and be sure there is fresh, clean gravel always convenient. It is a very good plan in raising chickens to so arrange it as to make them partly look and scratch for a living.

COTTON PLANTING.

Low prices, a large crop, and unreliable labor may induce some to plant less cotton the coming season. Micawber waited, full of hope, for some job to turn up. Farmers, with the same faith, will plant largely of cotton and hope that success will crown their labors.

Early now in the season listen to some advice from THE CONSTITUTION. Determine to raise your cotton as cheap as possible. Do not resolve on very long rows and a great many of them, but think of the means to fertilize properly, to cultivate thoroughly and of the picking out when made. Make the land rich. Do not pay a high price for fertilizers of doubtful value, and make by planting time comes get good seed. Do not let the land be rough or trashy; if so, the "missing places" in the cotton row will tell it after a while. Prepare the land by having it well broken and clean. Later in the season we will say something of the planting and cultivation of this crop. At present decide what seed you will plant, and that you will not plant too much for your force, and that you will aim at having a good article—one that is bright and clean, and not one that is stained and trashy.

RECIPES.

—When molasses is used in cooking it is an improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant, raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar.

—Vials which have been used for medicine should be put into cold ashes and water, boiled and suffered to cool before they are rinsed.

—A little salt sprinkled in starch while it is boiling tends to prevent it from sticking; it is likewise good to stir it with a clean spermaceti candle.

—For Indigestion—Use half a tablespoonful of carbonate of soda, dissolved in half a goblet of water, and a teaspoonful of essence of peppermint, taking a wine-glass full every ten minutes until relieved.

—Chilblains—Slice raw potatoes with the skins on, sprinkle over them a little salt, and as soon as a liquid therefrom settles in the bottom of the dish, wash with it the chilblain.

—Coughs and Colds—To little children, give sweet oil and molasses in equal quantities, in doses of one-half to one teaspoonful as occasion requires—say every time they cough.

FARM NOTES.

—The hogs of this country are double the value of the sheep and half the value of the cattle.

—Manures should be under cover. Do not permit your most valuable aid to increased profits to blow off, or wash away.

—It is said that the cut worm never damages crops on lands where sheep have been pastured the year before planting.

—A mixture of equal parts of lard and kerosene oil, put on the back and brisket of cows, calves and sheep, will have a good effect when lice and ticks are troublesome.

—If hens have warm, comfortable quarters, and an abundance of suitable food during winter, they will reward the owner with a supply of eggs.

—Cooked meat chopped up and mixed with other feed is not only relished by fowls, but gives back the strength lost during the moulting process.

—To keep a horse's bowels loose in the winter: At each feeding give him a quart of the shorts of wheat, as well as what grain and hay he will eat.

—Rotten manure yields to the solvent action of water large amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid. It contains much soluble matter, absorbable by plants.

—Top dressing of rotten manure, leaf mold, ashes, lime, etc., are very beneficial to orchards that have been in bearing for a few years. Orchards can only be kept by good care, good manuring and good pruning.

SMALL FARMS.

The experience in a large number of instances in Georgia since the war is that big farms have not been lucrative. In fact they have proven injurious to many. We could mention the names of men who have tried big farms. They had elephants on their hands, could not accomplish what they undertook, cultivated crops hastily and poorly, and sunk money. Some of these men have been taught a valuable lesson, have drawn in their fences and now are succeeding better. France is subdivided into small farms which are thoroughly tilled and consequently they support a large population. From the best information we have, France, not generally regarded as agricultural, produces larger crops, of some kinds, than the United States, which is agricultural. In France, on an average, one acre yields three or four times as much as one acre in this country.

Our farmers should give up all idea of trying to run big farms, should sell off some of their lands, make and use more manure, secure good agricultural tools and implements and work their crops more thoroughly.

ROSES.

A lady from Dalton writes making some inquiries about roses. Roses succeed best in deep, rich, creamy soil, rather stiff than otherwise, but free from stagnant moisture. A dressing of sharp sand and leaf mould will help heavy clay soil. Turfy loam and well rotted cow manure will benefit ground of a light and gravelly nature. Ground for roses should be manured every year. During the summer, keep the rose beds clean and free from weeds. Be careful to remove all decayed flowers, as they only tend to weaken the plant, and frequent stirring of the ground will be necessary to prevent it from becoming hard, and also to encourage a vigorous growth of the plants.

Hybrid perpetuals should have their shoots slightly shortened after the first crop of bloom is over. Teas, chinas, bourbons, etc., also require severe pruning, as they flower from young wood. Climbing roses require but little; the removal of all dead and feeble wood and very slight shortening back of the shoots will be sufficient for them.

Where roses are used as house plants, they should not be kept too warm—should have a sunny position. Plants should be kept clean and free from insects by frequent sprinkling and sponging of the foliage, and give sufficient water at the roots without allowing the plant to stand in water.

The rose slug is effectually destroyed by dusting the plants with powdered white hellebore and lime. Mildew may be remedied by giving the plants a good dusting of sulphur, and strong tobacco water will destroy the green fly.

THE CORN CROP.

Ground thoroughly prepared before planting the crop, as a matter of course, will pay better than where arrangements for planting have been hastened without proper work. When the soil is rich and well broken, the plant starts off well, and should be plowed as soon as tall enough to admit of it. This should be followed with the hoe to destroy grass and weeds. In cultivating corn, no hills should be made, level culture is the best. Where ground, before planting, has been deeply plowed, crop plowed and subsoiled, it will answer after the first plowing of the plant to use the sweep. Sweeps will not break the roots of the corn, at the same time sufficiently stir the soil, giving it the benefit of atmospheric influence, and the warmth of the sun. When silks begin to appear on corn, work should cease. In corn planting, whether checked or drilled, it should have distance. If planted too close a good yield need not be expected.

MANURE.

The war of prices for fertilizers now being waged between dealers and the farmers should teach the latter the great importance to them of making and manufacturing just as much fertilizing matter as possible on the farm. A waste of all matter capable of being turned into manure is detrimental to the best interest of the farmer. To our readers we say, save and preserve your manure, not only for its value—yea, it is a necessity to your success. Keep in your fences, decrease the size of your farm, shorten your cotton rows, and by careful tillage, and no stint of manure, get all the products possible from your land. Gather up the leaves from the woods, muck from the swamp, trash from fence corners, the bones of dead animals, sweepings from the yard, in fact any and every available article to increase the manure pile. As "you sow, so shall you reap," and in a direct ratio with the size of the manure heap, so will the products of the farm increase.

There are hundreds of acres of land in Georgia whose fertility has gone. Crop after crop year after year, has been grown on these lands, and now what has been taken away from them in maturity must be replaced in a crude state. Put up in some convenient place on the farm a frame of rough planks, say some twelve or fourteen feet long and six or eight feet wide, and put in it the droppings from stables, cow-pens, sheds, etc.; with it put all the weeds, decaying vegetables, leached ashes useless slops, trash, refuse from the kitchen, etc. Decomposition will go on, vegetable life will be killed, the ammonical gases retained, and one will be surprised at the amount of good fertilizing material that will be made.

Third Florida Excursion.

Captain Joseph H. Morgan's third Florida excursion will leave Atlanta Tuesday, March 4th, for Mellonville or Jacksonville and return. The excursion party will be limited to twenty persons. The former excursions of Captain Morgan to the land of flowers have been most successful and pleasant events, as many of the citizens of Atlanta who were in attendance will testify. The excursion which is to leave March 4th will be composed of some of the best people of this city, already several have applied for tickets and the number, which is limited to twenty, will undoubtedly be easily procured. The advertisement, in another column, will give all particulars.

The Sans Souci Club.

Next Monday night there will be a meeting of the Sans Souci club at the residence of Judge W. B. Woods, on Peachtree street. It will be the last of the entertainments given by the club before lent, and will therefore possess an unusual interest. A full attendance of members and of visitors in the city is expected.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. D. N. Cook, of Macon, is in the city.

—Mr. W. F. McCay, of Augusta, is in the city.

—Mr. A. M. Boatrite, of Columbus, is in the city.

—Mr. U. B. Frost, of LaGrange, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. W. R. McKibben, of Jackson county, is in the city.

—Mr. W. R. Boyd, of Savannah, was in the city yesterday.

—Colonel Rean Campbell, of Chattanooga, is in the city.

—Mr. E. A. Williams, of Rome, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. W. B. Buchanan, of Americus, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. James Ridgeway, of Washington, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. W. A. Haskins, of Chattanooga, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. Charles W. Gray, of Graysville, was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—Miss Lelia Hurt, of Atlanta, is visiting Miss Allie McLellan, in Marietta.

—Mr. F. M. Knowles left yesterday for Baltimore, where he will pay a visit to his father.

—Messrs. W. B. Johnson, W. S. Holt, C. A. Nutting and John E. Jones and daughter, of Macon, are guests of the Kimball.

—Messrs. M. A. Mustin, Charles Reid and William A. Broughton, of Madison, are in the city.

—Colonel Pete F. Lawshe, editor of the Gainesville Southron, was in Atlanta Wednesday on a visit to his friends.

—Messrs. L. P. D. Warren and W. T. Jones, of Albany, were in the city yesterday.

—Mr. Henry R. Goetchius, of the editorial staff of the Columbus Times, and clerk of the house of representatives of Georgia, is making a short visit to Atlanta. We hope that his stay will be a pleasant one.

—General Kirby Smith is at the Kimball house. He looks as handsome as he used to in "the gray." Many of his friends in Atlanta have had the pleasure of paying their respects to him during his stay here.

—Ira Fort is now the conductor of the Cartersville accommodation on the Western and Atlantic railroad. Mr. Fort has been in the business for nine years past, and it anybody understands it he is the man.

—Mr. John A. Dingess, press agent of Robson & Crane, was in the city yesterday making preparations for the coming of these brilliant comedians, who are billed to appear at the opera house Monday night next, at which time they will repeat "Our Bachelors." Mr. Dingess is an affable gentleman and one of the most efficient agents that we have ever met.

An Emporium.

Yesterday the reporter had the pleasure of taking a view of the immense establishment of John Ryan, on Whitehall street, one of the largest dry goods emporiums in the south. It has become famous, for the public know that it is always full of the newest and best styles of goods. The store runs all the way through from Whitehall to Broad street, and is a complete model of a dry goods establishment. Three large floors are filled with dry goods, notions of all sorts, domestics and all other articles that can be wished by the trade. Hats and shoes are offered in abundance at the lowest rates. Mr. Ryan purchases in the largest quantities and is able to offer to the trade superior inducements. The upper story is full of goods received at wholesale. Mr. Ryan has a man in New York every month and the latest novelties are always to be had in his stock. In the carpet department he has a very large and complete stock, offered at figures which surprise all customers. Mr. Ed. S. Kendrick, so well known to the Atlanta carpet trade, has this department in charge, and is pushing it with his usual vim. The store, taken altogether, is a big emporium, which will repay a visit for the pleasure of seeing all that it contains, and the variety and beauty of the stock are only excelled by the attractions offered in low prices and polite attention. Visit the emporium and see for yourself.

All in a Year.

Last March Mr. F. W. Hart opened on Broad street, just two doors above THE CONSTITUTION office, a depot for doors, sash, blinds and white-pine goods generally. He represents here the house of Charles J. L. Meyer, of Chicago, the largest manufacturer of these goods in the United States, and also the firm of Baker Brothers, of Baltimore, who are among the largest glass dealers in the country. Mr. Hart was well known here before he began business on his own account, having frequently visited Atlanta in the interest of the other Chicago house he now represents here.

In one year he has built up in Atlanta a business that is truly remarkable. From his house he now sends goods to five states, and in prices he asks comparison. He has everything, from the cheapest pine door to the finest solid mantel or newel. Stair rails of the best quality are a specialty with him. He has now three car loads of goods on the way, and though his stock is full at present he will soon offer to the public one of the most complete catalogues of goods in his line ever issued in the south. His store is at No. 30 south Broad street, and he is always on hand. In one short year he has built up an immense business here.

"Our Bachelors."

We are pleased to state that on next Wednesday night the Atlanta pleasure seekers will have an opportunity of seeing again "Our Bachelors," a play which Stewart Robson and W. J. Crane presented with such perfect success at our opera house a few weeks since. These famous comedians come back to friends in Atlanta who appreciate their merits and will give them an ovation on their return. A play never took better on the Atlanta boards than "Our Bachelors." Its repetition will be gladly received here. Robson and Crane are idols of the New Orleans the most successful engagement of the season there. They will come to Atlanta with the most flattering prospects of success which, we are sure, will be fully realized.

Lecture by Dr. Powell.

A highly intelligent audience assembled last evening in the hall of the Georgia academy of science, and were entertained for an hour by Dr. T. S. Powell on the pleasing topic of woman. Applause followed at the close of the lecture, and every one seemed delighted.

Letters were read from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Henry W. Longfellow and Rev. Dr. Hall. Dr. Tucker, acknowledging their election as honorary members.

President Peabody announced that the next lecture will be delivered on the first Thursday of March by Gen. J. H. Martin on the six days' creation, and another on the third Thursday of March by Rev. A. L. Rogers on water as related to the nature and wants of man.

The Two Orphans.

Last night Kate Claxton appeared in her famous role of Louise in the "Two Orphans." The opera house was well filled and the play decidedly took the audience. In spite of the fact that most of the performers had only a few hours of practice in their several roles, the play went off with admirable smoothness in every part. Miss Claxton, in some of the scenes, as the blind orphan, was thrilling and pathetic. Mr. Stevenson played admirably the parts of "Pierre" and the "Chevalier DeVandrey." The other parts were well sustained in every situation. The troupe has abundant talent and will take wherever it goes.

Atlanta Makes a Draft on Macon.

Mr. Chas. Norton, who made us our splendid directory, and gave us our complete census, has added one more to our population in the person of Mrs. Mattie F. C. Edwards, one of Macon's most popular ladies, to whom he was married on the 19th inst., Rev. A. T. Spalding officiating. Mr. Norton and his accomplished bride arrived in the city yesterday morning and are stopping at the National, where they received the congratulations of many friends during the day. We wish them abundant happiness.

Death of Mr. W. B. Kontz.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. William B. Kontz, an estimable young man raised in our city, who died with consumption yesterday. He was the second son of Mr. C. Kontz, and had many friends in our city. He was about twenty-two years of age, and had been sick for two years, during which time he was a great sufferer. Only a short time since the family met with the loss of Mrs. Kontz. They have the sympathy of all their acquaintances for their misfortunes.

The Best and Most Economical.

Housekeepers are giving the cheap, adulterated baking powder a "wide berth," and why? Because experience has taught them that an absolutely pure, full strength, full weight article, such as Dooley's Yeast Powder, which never fails to produce light, wholesome, and nutritious biscuits, rolls, muffins, waffles, and griddle cakes of all kinds, is by far the cheapest and most economical.

Behind Time.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 21.—Weston reached Wisbeach at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, 179 miles behind time.

Dead Beats In Jail Trying to Raise the Wind.

As will be seen the writers of the following communication are safely locked up in DeKalb county jail. We would not publish this dead-head advertisement but for this fact. We merely give their business this notice, that it may be a warning to men who are trying to make a living without work. They will certainly land in jail. A man who will spend twenty-five cents to procure the information prepared in this communication deserves to loose it:

Onealy twenty five sents to no What

WILL BE A COMFORT

to enny man an Wife

Wee the under siners Will for 25 cts tell eny man or Wife Which Will live the longest if both is living and if one is dead Wee can the one that dide first or we can tell eny man Whether he Will die before his mother or sisters and we can tell eny lady Whether she will live longer than hir mother or brother or if any man is corten a girl and is goin to marry hir We Will tell which Will live the longest All Wee Want is the Nomber of letters it takes to spell thear nam in full beshur and not leave eny letter out nor put nary letter in and remember too gives us the nam of the Woman before she Was married if a dubel nam send the number in full Wee half to run as man and Womand nam together We cant run too men to geather nor too ladies to geather We half make it run right all We Want is the number of letters in thear full nam Wee Want to send the nam ritten in letters a tol just gitv the number in figers for instence i Will give you alustration how to do it this is the mans nam ''''''''''''' now put the Womans nam after the number 16 or you can do this say man 16 letters Woman 11 letter either Way Will duw all Wee ask is to give us adrift if not satesfide Wen Wee get thrn Wee Will pay your money back

Wee the-under siners have lurnt this from the Bibel it can befound in the too first chapters of genesss and if eny man Will Woork it out and preve to us that cen doo it I or either 1 of us Will pay to him or hir the sim of twenty dolars or Wee Will give any man or Woman 5 cts if they Will give us atrial and wee dont pruve to them that wee cant tell call on us and give us atrial four your satisfaction it will onely const you twenty five sents Wee bouth is in jail at decatur Decalb Co. Ga. pleas frends cum and all com and give us one trial for your on self

T. B. ROBERTSON
and M. PICKLESSOR.

this feb 7th 1879. Please edetor publish this for us We air bouth poor boys if Wee Was sible to pay you to pubelish this for us Wee would doo it With great plesur

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., February 20, 1879.

Albany Circuit	4	Cherokee Circuit	6
Southwestern Circuit	11	Augusta Circuit	1
Pataula Circuit	2	Middle Ga Circuit	5
Chattahoochee Circuit	4	Ocmulgee Circuit	4
Macon Circuit	17	Brunswick Circuit	12
Flint Circuit	14	Eastern Circuit	20
Coweta Circuit	18	Atlanta Circuit	3
Rome Circuit	5		

Messrs. James J. Conner and J. E. Hightower were admitted to the bar of this court upon taking the usual oath.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Argument concluded.

No. 2. Perry vs. McLendon. Habeas corpus, from Laurens. Argued, W. H. Wylly; John M. Stubbs; James J. Conner, for plaintiffs in error. Rollin A. Stanley; J. T. Hightower, contra.

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Pace vs. The State. Larceny, from Dougherty. Argued, Wooten & Jones, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for contra.

No. 2. Carter vs. Watters. Distress warrant, from Dougherty. W. T. Jones, for plaintiff in error. Warren & Hobbs; C. B. Wooten, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Jones, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

The Big 4.

Billy Emerson and his "big 4" will reach here to-day and will make their second bow to an Atlanta audience this season at DeGive's opera house to-night. The LaFayette (Indiana) Courier says:

They are here. We mean Billy and the boys. At the St. Nicholas, Emerson and the big 4. Nobby set of fellows, good dressers, quiet and gentlemanly, but a lively lot on the boards. Lafayette people who saw them here a few weeks ago are laughing yet. If there is standing room at the opera house to-night, we miss our guess. "Fun till you can't rest," said a grim-visaged man on the street to-day, who has not smiled in forty years, and who never in all his life had a happy impulse until the big 4 awoke the echoes of his dead heart and made him a new man. Pure minstrelsy, unadulterated wit and humor, are the distinguishing characteristics of Billy Emerson's show.

A Newspaper Change.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—At the meeting of the directors of the Cincinnati Times company this afternoon a change in the directors occurred—all of the old board resigning, and three vacancies were filled by the election of David Sinton, Charles F. Taft and Henry P. Boyden. Charles F. Taft was elected president and treasurer. The remaining vacancies will be filled in future, and the new management will take formal charge of the paper on Monday next, with Mr. Boyden as managing editor.

The Gowen Check.

The case of Gowen, charged with raising an Atlanta national bank check from $4 to $100, was up before Justice Tanner yesterday afternoon. By request, we defer the publication of the testimony until to-morrow, as the justice will not render his decision until to-day.

No More Despair for the Debilitated.

Where Consumption—not always the fatal tubercular consumption of the lungs, but general decline of vital energy, and wasting away without renewal of the tissues of the body. When this surely shows itself the doctor stops his usual prescriptions and orders COD LIVER OIL. Three times a day the patient tries to swallow the nauseous dose and as often feels that the repulsion it causes weakens the power of nutrition and digestion far more than it supplies nourishment to the debilitated system. It is only by mingling the Oil as in SCOTT'S EMULSION with the HYPHOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA that the disgusting taste and smell of it can be entirely removed. This mixture is pure and smooth and pleasant as sweet milk, and not only restores digestive vigor to the fluids of the stomach, but it enriches the blood, and subdues all of its scrofulous systems.

415 dec20 d3m fri-sun-wed& wky3m

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtained satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

375 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

LADIES' GOLD OPERA CHAINS.
A large assortment of fancy patterns in NECKLACES; new line ladies' GOLD WATCHES, just received and offered at prices lower than ever before quoted, at
J. P. STEVENS & CO'S.,
Jewelers.
34 Whitehall street.
330 jan19 d12m 4th pg

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

KRANICH & BACH,
C. L. GORHAM,
RAVEN & CO.,
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS,
PIANOS.
unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
226 feb9 dtf 4th col

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics.
For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros. and Hutchison & Bros.
236 feb12 d3m

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petroleum, is now presented to the public as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. It performs what others only claim for their preparations.
400 jan2 d&weow 1y 2

Georgia Academy of Science.

ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1879.

A regular session of the Academy will be held at the Hall No. 9 W. Mitchell street, Thursday, February 20th, at 8 p. m. Dr. Thos. S. Powell will deliver, by request, a lecture on "Woman, some of her characteristics, Physical, Mental and Spiritual, showing her superiority as contrasted with man." The public are cordially invited.

H. B. LEE, M. D.,
feb20 d1t Secretary.

Special to Ham Dealers and Consumers.

As there are many inferior and common sweet-pickle hams being palmed off as genuine sugar-cured, we have thought best to warn dealers and consumers against the imposition, and at the same time call attention to our famous

MAGNOLIA HAMS,

regarding the excellence of which there can be no question. For sixteen years they have been subjected to the severest tests in all climates, and have attained the highest reputation wherever used. Like everything of really superior quality, they have steadily and firmly grown in favor, and now our warmest competitors are almost ready to concede the superiority of which the general public has long since been aware.

From a cure of 7,500 hams in 1863 they have annually increased, and in 1878 the distribution of these hams amounted to 375,000 pieces, the largest cure ever made of strictly winter sugar-cured, canvased hams. Even this unprecedented number was not equal to the demand.

We cure under what we con ider the best formula known, and with the purest and most expensive ingredients. No expense is spared in handling, and everything is done known to the ham-curers' art to render them absolutely perfect. They are cut in the interest of the consumer, avoiding all waste; cured uniformly, and are just as represented—the perfection of sugar-cured hams. That there may be no doubt as to their quality, we, with entire confidence, guarantee them to be unsurpassed in flavor, cure, delicacy of flavor and style of package by any hams in the world. We believe them without equal, and the universal favor with which they have been accepted would justify this conclusion. There is no economy to either the dealer or consumer in using the cheaply cured imitations when at a shade higher price the MAGNOLIA can be obtained.

We